FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IZVESTIYA: U.S. MISSILE PLANS 'OMINOUS'

LD052033 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 5 Jan 83

["The Guillotine's Blade Over Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- The prospect of new American missiles being deployed in Western Europe is becoming ever more real, IZVESTIYA says today in a comment on reports from West Germany on the start of preparations in Rheinland-Phalz for the stationing of 96 U.S. cruise missiles.

After citing data about appropriations for the building of the bases, which will host the missiles, the paper writes: "No doubt, they really want to confront Europe with a fait accompli. When the bases are built, when millions of dollars and marks are spent, then there will be no way back. They overseas are admitting this openly."

IZVESTIYA charges that it is exactly the striving to site its missiles on European soil by any means that is behind Washington's obstructionist stance at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

"The anti-war movement in West Germany," the article says, "is flatly and vigorously opposed to the new missiles. It is demanding the renunciation already now of plans to deploy the missiles. It does not accept the arguments, which urge people to pin hopes on U.S. 'efforts' in Geneva."

"Such is the political background, which makes the current moves of the U.S. Administration especially ominous. They combine several elements: on one hand, an attempt in advance to exonerate the U.S. position at the Geneva talks and thereby to lay a 'legal foundation' for the stationing of the missiles, and, on the other, technical military measures, taken in advance, in order to confront Western Europe with accomplished facts."

"The Pentagon is now preparing measures, which should make irreversible the process of deploying the new missiles with all the ensuing political, military and psychological consequences. It is preparing for releasing the guillotine's blade, which will make senseless arguments about whether NATO's decision has automatism or not? [as received] The realisation of the fatal decision would throw Europe back. It would make peace even more fragile," IZVESTIYA concludes.

REAGAN SAID TO CIRCUMVENT MX FUNDING DECISION

PM051429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 82 Second Edition p 8

[TASS report: "For the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Dec -- The 97th Congress, which has finished work here, adopted a resolution setting military expenditure for the current fiscal year at $232 billion. That is a peacetime record sum allocated to President Reagan for the arms race.

As a result of many days of political bargaining on the question of the allocation of resources for the production of MX strategic missiles, Congress and the administration, as already reported, reached a compromise, the essence of which is that Congress, because of protests from the public, refused to appropriate $988 million directly for the commencement of production of this still untested missile.

But at the same time the administration basically received resources to continue work on creating the missile to the tune of a total of $2.5 billion, undertaking to use the additional time to "elaborate a final basing mode," which is to be submitted to Congress after 1 March next year. Only $560 million of this total sum cannot be spent until the basing mode for the missile is approved. The rest of the sum will be used by the Pentagon for the purposes intended by the administration. According to Congress, some 20 missiles could be produced with this money, some of which could subsequently be deployed in combat positions.

In other words, the "compromise" which has been elaborated is a veiled means of financing the production of the missiles out of appropriations for scientific research work.

The administration resorted to similar maneuvers on the question of the production of 91 Pershing missiles. Although Congress refused to allocate $500 million for these purposes, nonetheless the Pentagon was given the opportunity to purchase 21 missiles of this type using resources assigned last year. These missiles, which are now undergoing tests, are intended for deployment in West Europe, as provided for by the NATO decision.

Thus the American Administration, using roundabout routes, intends to continue to further boost armaments in Europe.

SERGEY LOSEV ON SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVES

FM031649 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jan 83 p 3

["View of Events" by political observer Sergey Losev: "With Faith in the Future"]

[Text] On the eve of a New Year on which the peoples are pinning their brightest hopes, the UN General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution on the right to life. All peoples, the decision stresses, possess the inalienable right to life. Ensuring this paramount right is a necessary condition of the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights.

The draft of this resolution was submitted to the 37th General Assembly session by the Soviet Union jointly with the other socialist states and a large group of nonaligned countries.

And is it not indicative that the U.S. delegation and certian U.S. NATO allies did not support this resolution? Not, of course, because people in Washington do not want to live and enjoy the right to life. What the resolution's opponents obviously disliked was the clearly expressed antiwar character of the document, which stresses the urgent need for the international community to make every possible effort to consolidate peace, eliminate the threat of war, curb the arms race and achieve worldwide and complete disarmament. Indeed, the R. Reagan administration's current policy serves purposes that are diametrically opposed.

The experience of its first 2 years in power testifies that the White House is continuing to place the main emphasis on unrestrained expansion of military expenditure and reduction of appropriations for social needs. In the coming 5-year period, right up until 1987, the Pentagon plans to spend $1.6 trillion on militarist preparations -- an astronomical sum equivalent, according to the calculations of the weekly TIME magazine, to a pile of dollar bills more than 170,000 km high. The American military-industrial complex has been tasked with the aim of securing a superiority 2-2.5 times over the USSR's strategic forces by 1990 in terms of numbers of nuclear warheads.

The desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries -- a task as unrealistic as it is unrealizable -- is also what dictates the U.S. approach to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva in limiting the reduction [po ogranicheniyu sokrashcheniya] of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is no accident that the opinion is strengthening even among many West European figures that the U.S. Administration does not want real progress at the Geneva talks and is for that reason insisting so stubbornly on its supposed "zero" option, which is incompatible with the fundamental principle of equality and identical security and cannot serve as a basis for agreement because it presupposes unilateral disarmament by the USSR.

As it forces the pace of military preparations the Reagan administration is fond of citing some "mandate" supposedly given to it in the 1980 presidential election. As the November 1982 elections for Congress and local power organs showed, however, the overwhelming proportion of Americans do not now support the Pentagon's immoderate demands and requirements. "Since meeting the voters," Congressman R. Dellums stated, "I am now more convinced than ever that Americans want the danger of nuclear conflagration to be eliminated. The present administration is pursuing a militarist course in its domestic and foreign policy and cutting extremely important social programs essential to millions of Americans. It is time to end this madness and start paying the closest attention to people's suffering and to their urgent problems."

The U.S. President recently issued an abusive retort to the American congressmen who have spoken in favor of reducing military appropriations, calling them "lunatics." "But the 'lunatics' are in the Pentagon," J. Addabbo, chairman of a House of Representatives Appropriations [Committee] subcommittee, countered.

"Spending large sums for military purposes is certainly no guarantee of stronger national security," NEWSWEEK magazine stresses in its December issue. "In reality Reagan's excessive demands can only cause harm. National security is founded on a healthy economy and, given the present alarming federal budget deficit, even higher military expenditure threatens to place the United States in an even more dangerous situation than now."

American economists who retain a sense of responsibility are already warning that the United States could tear itself apart in a fit of militarist hysteria, and that the Reagan administration is basing its calculations about exhausting the Soviet Union economically through the arms race on an absurd notion of the Soviet Union's economic potential.

Before relinquishing the chairmanship of the U.S. Presidential Council of Economic Advisers, M. Weidenbaum warned that vast military expenditure was "killing" the U.S. economy and causing real decay in the civilian sectors of industry. Many people in the West are now asking whether there is any way out of this vicious circle. Well there is, and it is the constructive way out indicated in the recent proposals advanced on the Soviet Union's behalf by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This path lies not in whipping up an arms race and inflaming bellicose passions but in strengthening peace and friendship among peoples. This is precisely the purpose of the USSR proposals in connection with the Geneva talks. "On strategic arms," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stated in his interview with American political observer J. Kingsbury-Smith, "we are proposing halting their further expansion by both sides right now; that is, freezing them at the present level and then cutting the existing arsenals by approximately 25 percent on each side, reducing them to identical levels, and after that going on further to new reductions.

"On nuclear weapons in the European zone we are proposing various options: either having none there at all -- neither medium-range nor tactical, belonging neither to the USSR nor to NATO states, this would be, so to speak, 'absolute zero' for both sides -- or both sides reducing their medium-range arms (missiles and aircraft-carrying nuclear weapons) by more than two-thirds. In this case there would be no Soviet and American medium-range missiles confronting each other at all there, and the USSR would retain only the exact number of such missiles that Britain and France have. In aircraft, too, we are for complete equality at a considerably lower level than now. In short, we do not want to have a single missile or a single aircraft more in the European zone than the NATO countries have."

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's New Year's Eve interview aroused tremendous interest among the broadest international public circles. The public regards it as a logical continuation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world." The voice of peace has been heard again from Moscow, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes in an editorial. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary not only reaffirmed the USSR's astute line of implementing the Soviet peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, but also supplemented it with important new provisions whose implementation would contribute substantially to normalizing the present, tense international situation. The peace policy which the Soviet Union has been pursuing for more than six decades now is especially important for mankind at the present time, when the actions of aggressive, primarily U.S. and NATO imperialist forces have exacerbated the international situation to an extremely dangerous pitch, the BERLINGUER ZEITUNG observes.

At the same time it must be observed that certain NATO services connected with the military-industrial complexes are doing everything possible to ensure that the mass news media they control either remain silent altogether about or distort the main essence of the Soviet peace proposals. But this is becoming more and more difficult to do now. Sensible U.S. and West European politicians are demanding in their public statements referring to the Soviet Union's concrete proposals that the Reagan administration and leading NATO circles respond to them without delay and take concrete steps in the new year of 1983 to preserve and strengthen peace on our planet. E. (Solk), one of the founders of the American "businessmen for peace" organization, called the Soviet proposals an important step on the way to curbing the arms race.

Official Washington as well as some people in the West European capitals would like to wave aside the new Soviet initiatives entirely and substitute thoughtless, hasty rejection for serious study of them. But they lack the resources to carry this through. The peoples will not permit the world's destiny to be trifled with so crudely and irresponsibly.

"This kind of reaction," THE NEW YORK TIMES observes, "is deplorably shortsighted. If the Reagan administration fails to alter its course and treat this Soviet proposal as serious and attractive, it will be wasting a rare opportunity to control nuclear weapons."

In the FRG a number of antiwar organizations have stated that the latest Soviet initiatives removes any justification from the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new American cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe.

World public opinion is demanding of Western governments not excuses and delays but a constructive answer which will help to make 1983 a good year for all mankind.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DEPLORES U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM051303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The Two Thrusts of World Policy"]

[Text] Under the complex conditions of the present-day situation the Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the prevention of nuclear war, the cessation of the arms race and the resolution of disputes by constructive talks." ...Nuclear War, be it great or small, total or limited," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in the report "60 Years of USSR," "must not be allowed. There is now no task more important than to stop the instigators of a new war."

The Soviet Union is not resolving this task in isolation since it corresponds not only to the vital interests of the Soviet Union but also to the interests of all the peoples. A tremendous and beneficial role in the contemporary world is being played by the community of socialist states. They are jointly defending socialist gains and values against imperialism's onslaught and are jointly struggling to strengthen peace and ease tension.

The struggle to consolidate peace has become particularly acute in the West recently inasmuch as there has been an activation of the most bellicose groupings whose class hatred for socialism is triumphing over their sense of reality and sometimes even over commonsense, and inasmuch as Washington's hegemonist policy has charged the international atmosphere to extremely dangerous limits.

Firmly advocating a real reduction in the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union in the year now ending assumed the historic commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons. It is persistently striving for an agreement with the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. The USSR is ready to reduce its strategic arms by over 25 percent. U.S. arms must also be reduced correspondingly so that the two states' strategic delivery vehicles are equal. The Soviet Union also proposes substantial reduction in the quantity of nuclear warheads and the maximum limitation of the improvement of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet proposals at the talks with the United States embrace all types of strategic weapons without exception and envisage reducing them by many hundreds of units. They cover all possible avenues of a further arms race in this sphere and could be a point of departure for an even larger mutual reduction in the quantity of these arms. Specific proposals on this score were set out in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The report also put forward other far-reaching Soviet initiatives aimed at consolidating the security of the peoples and reducing the threat of war. Among them, the USSR's proposal to renounce all types of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- designed to hit targets in Europe is of special significance. Evidence of a realistic approach to the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe is also provided by the Soviet land's readiness to go as far as to maintain in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have -- and not one more. And if the number of British and French missiles were to be subsequently reduced (a total of 162 are now deployed), the number of Soviet missiles would be reduced by a further equal amount. In addition, agreement must also be reached on reducing to an equal level on both sides the number of Soviet-owned and NATO-owned aircraft in the said region which are carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons.

The implementation of the Soviet proposals would be a major step toward ending the arms race and returning to peaceful, correct relations among states, and would lead to a normalization of international relations and the consolidation of detente. In the West, however, there are influential circles operating from diametrically opposed positions. They are continuing to advocate a policy of strength in relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and are trying to torpedo detente and to fuel the arms race still further.

The U.S. Administration and, subsequently, representatives of a number of other NATO countries, rejected the Soviet initiatives out of hand, so to speak, and declared them unacceptable. This approach was sharply condemned by sober-minded Western politicians. Thus, D. Healey, deputy leader of Britain's Labor Party, remarked sarcastically that when UK Prime Minister M. Thatcher rejected the new Soviet proposals, she, on her own admission, had not even found time to read them through.

Brushing Soviet proposals aside without investigating their essence -- such is the approach that is typical of the entire foreign policy of the United States and a number of its allies. Washington's political course is a course of using crude force in international relations, a course of asserting U.S. supremacy in the world by means of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and of the complete subordination of its own partners and allies. "Our strategy," W. Clark, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has indicated, "must be to use the Armed Forces to achieve specific political goals and to do so quickly and on terms favorable to the United States." Secretary of State G. Shultz insists on "conducting matters with the Soviet leaders from a position of military strength." And U.S. Vice President G. Bush speaks not only of the possibility of nuclear war but also of victory in such a war: "If you can ensure the survivability of the command and control system, of the industrial potential, and the defense of a certain percentage of civilians, and if you have the means to cause the enemy greater harm than he can cause you, a winner becomes a possibility."

And these imperialist "superhawks" do not just talk, they act, too. In a direction which is extremely dangerous for the cause of peace.

Last summer U.S. President R. Reagan proclaimed a "crusade" against communism and the world of socialism. He put forward his "doctrine" of interference in the internal affairs of other states whose system and order displease the powers that be in Washington. Guided by this "doctrine," the imperialist states' ideological services, in conjunction with the intelligence and sabotage agencies, are launching "psychological war" on an increasingly broad scale against the socialist states and are now concentrating their efforts against People's Poland.

In a number of speeches, particularly in Eureka, the U.S. President put forward "proposals" regarding the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms and of nuclear arms in Europe that were known to be unacceptable to the USSR. Their entire essence amounted to the unilateral disarmament of the USSR, or to accusing the Soviet side of "obstinacy" and of being "unwilling to come to an agreement." And to the accompaniment of pompous expatiations on a "major reduction" in the number of ICMB's or on the notorious "zero option" in Europe, Washington has continued to carry out militarist preparations on an unprecedented scale.

Evidence of the unprecedented scale of those preparations is provided by the fact that for the implementation of specific military programs in 1983 the Pentagon has been allocated $232 billion -- 6 percent more than in the year now ending. The overall "ceiling" of U.S. military appropriations has been set at $263 billion. Resources have been allocated for the implementation of a U.S. nuclear rearmament program -- the construction of the latest nuclear submarines, nuclear aircraft carriers, strategic bombers and missiles of various types and designations -- for the improvement of communications and control systems and for the further militization of space.

New U.S. Armed Forces commands have been created in the year now ending -- a space command, the Special Forces Command and the so-called "Central Command". The first squadron of B-52 strategic bombers armed with long-range cruise missiles has gone into combat service. In the next 5 years the U.S. troops stationed in Europe alone are to receive over 400 new types and systems of weapons, including some of tremendous destructive force and high precision.

The Pentagon is not abandoning the idea of using as barbarous a weapon as the neutron bomb in Europe. "We may in fact use this weapon," U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO commander in chief, has stated to journalists.

Under U.S. pressure the summer and winter sessions of the North Atlantic bloc's leading organs adopted decisions which attest to a hardening of NATO's stance on a number of cardinal questions of world development and to the expansion of bloc's militarist preparations. Thus the FRG has agreed to provide 93,000 reservists (to date not included in NATO's forces) which, as a U.S. Congress document says, will take charge of large stocks of U.S. combat hardware, ammunition and equipment stockpiled on FRG territory.

Great public alarm has been caused by reports of the plans to transfer the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe from Stuttgart (FRG) to the UK military base at High Wycombe. The public has assessed these plans as preparation for transforming central Europe, primarily West Germany, into a battlefield.

Particular fears are being aroused by the ever-broadening preparations to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Reports have appeared that considerably more than the 100 missiles that have been announced, particularly the Pershing II's, will be deployed and that cruise missiles will appear in Britain as early as April -- long before the schedule set by the NATO members themselves (late 1983) and irrespective of the course and outcome of the Soviet-U.S. talks on this score. Faced with these facts, West Europeans are realizing with increasing clarity that they are being assigned the role of pawns in Washington's sinister game.

Such are the two opposites of the world politics of the closing year. The whole world can see that the policy of the instigators of war is countered by the Soviet Union's consistent and principled struggle for broad and fruitful cooperation, free from diktat and interference in other people's affairs, among all the peoples of the world to their mutual benefit and for the good of all mankind. The USSR has done and will continue to do its utmost to realize the aspirations of the peoples who are increasingly firmly demanding that the fingers be removed from the triggers and that a reliable safety catch be placed on weapons. The Soviet land is striving to ensure a calm and peaceful future for present and future generations.

Let no one be in doubt, however: The USSR will never permit its security or the security of its allies and friends to be threatened. A policy based on the desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union is futile. It can only increase the danger of war.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

5 Jan Communique

LD051800 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 5 Jan 83

["Communique of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Prague January 5 TASS — Follows the text of the communique:

The Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance held a meeting in Prague on January 4-5, 1983.

The meeting was attended by:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of the delegation; Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP CC, minister of people's defence of Bulgaria; Petr Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP CC, foreign affairs minister of Bulgaria; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC;

From the Hungarian People's Republic -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, head of the delegation; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary; Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP CC; Lajos Czinege, member of the HSWP CC, defence minister of Hungary; Frigyes Puja, member of the HSWP CC, foreign affairs minister of Hungary;

From the German Democratic Republic -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of State Council of the GDR, head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the SUPG; Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG CC, minister of national defence of the GDR; Gunter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the SUPG CC; Oskar Fischer, member of the SUPG CC, foreign affairs minister of the GDR;

From the Polish People's Republic -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, head of the delegation; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC; Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, foreign affairs minister of Poland; Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, head of the delegation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC, prime minister of the Government of Romania; Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC, secretary of the RCP CC; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC, foreign affairs minister of Romania; Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC, minister of national defense of Romania;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, head of the delegation; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, foreign affairs minister of the USSR; Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, minister of Defense of the USSR; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU CC.

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia, head of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPC CC, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia; Vasil Bil[illegible], member of the Presidium of the CPC CC, secretary of the CPC CC; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the CPC CC, secretary of the CPC CC; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPC CC, foreign affairs minister of Czechoslovakia; Martin Dzur, member of the CPC CC, minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia.

The commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov also took part in the work of the meeting. Dusan Spacil, deputy foreign affairs minister of Czechoslovakia, acted at the meeting as general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was declared open by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the meeting honoured by a minute of silence the memory of Leonid I. Brezhnev -- an outstanding political figure and statesman of our time, a consistent fighter for peace and international security, for relaxation of tensions -- who made an inestimable contribution to the development of cooperation and to the strengthening of the cohesion of socialist states.

The meeting was presided over alternately by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Yuriy V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting jointly considered the situation in Europe in the light of the complex international situation that is taking shape and exchanged views on some other international matters.

In this context they discussed the most important directions of struggle at the contemporary stage for averting the danger of nuclear war, for preserving and consolidating the relaxation of international tension, for strengthening security and for developing cooperation in the European Continent. Touching upon the activities of their defensive-political alliance, they positively appraised the work of the foreign ministers' committee and the defence ministers' committee in the period since the previous meeting in Warsaw in May 1980, and mapped out further tasks.

They set out their conclusions and considerations in a unanimously adopted political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The declaration is to be published separately.

It was agreed that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as the host country of the meeting, shall ensure the distribution of the political declaration as an official document of the United Nations Organisation and bring it to the notice of all member countries of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

In this their attention shall be especially drawn to the new major peace proposal -- to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of armed force and the maintenance of relations of peace between member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty open to accession by all other states. It was agreed that at its next meeting the foreign ministers' committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries is to study the question of further steps directed at the implementation of this initiative.

The Political Consultative Committee heard a report by the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Member States of the Warsaw Treaty on the practical work done by the joint command.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding. It demonstrated the unity of views of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the cardinal problems of European and world politics that were discussed.

The next meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states will be held in Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

## Political Declaration

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["Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- Follows the text of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw member states.

The highest representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who met in Prague on January 4-5, 1983, for a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, jointly reviewed the situation in Europe against the background of the emerging complex international situation and exchanged opinions on some other international issues.

Guiding themselves by an awareness of high responsibility for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace and security and for carrying on the process of the relaxation of tension, they believe it necessary to state the following:

I.

The states represented at the present meeting drew the attention of all the countries and peoples by the Moscow (1978) and Warsaw (1980) Declarations of the Political Consultative Committee to the enhanced threat to peace and to the need to counter the aggravation of the international situation. Today they point out with concern that, as a consequence of the further activisation of the aggressive forces, world developments are acquiring an even more dangerous character.

The circles which would like to undermine the only sensible basis of relations between states with different social systems, peaceful coexistence, are increasingly persistent in asserting themselves. The tangible progress in improving international relations which began to influence the general development of world affairs during the 1970s has now been jeopardized. Much harm is being done to the tendency towards the relaxation of tension, which has yielded positive results for the peoples. Cooperation is being replaced by confrontation, attempts are being made to subvert the peaceful foundations of state-to-state relations, and the development of political contacts and mutually beneficial economic and cultural relations between states is called in question.

The arms race is evolving into a qualitatively new and far more dangerous phase embracing all the types of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, all the types of military activity and virtually all the parts of the world.

Long-term seats of tension come to life and new conflicts and crisis situations flare up. The efforts of the peace-loving states to find solutions to contentious problems, both on a world and on a regional scale, through equal talks between the parties concerned are being blocked and ever more unresolved international problems are piling up. The imperialist circles are pursuing a policy of strength, pressure, diktat, intervention in internal affairs and encroachment of national independence and the sovereignty of states, and seek to consolidate or recarve their "spheres of influence". They try to turn to their benefit any frictions and complications arising in relations among states, any difficulties which may beset different peoples.

Obstacles are being raised in the way of the normal development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and economic "sanctions" and embargoes are used as a tool of politics, which makes it even more difficult to resolve the existing economic problems. The imperialist circles are trying to shift the burden of the economic crisis onto the shoulders of the peoples, including those in the developing countries. Huge military spending is becoming an ever heavier burden for the peoples, regardless of the economic development levels of different countries, and slows down economic and social progress.

At the close of the 20th century mankind has been faced acutely with global problems of a social, economic, demographic and ecological character. The present-day level of the development of the productive forces, science and technology in the world is ensuring adequate material and intellectual resources for setting about practically resolving these immense problems. However, the development of international cooperation for these purposes is hampered by the forces of reaction, trying to perpetuate the backwardness of whole continents, to divide states and to set some of them in opposition to others.

The situation as a whole is thus becoming increasingly complex, international tension is escalating and the threat of war, primarily of nuclear war, is growing.

As a counter to this dangerous development of events, there is an increasingly persevering and firm resolve of the peoples, of all the progressive and peace-loving forces to put an end to the policy of strength and confrontation and to ensure the preservation of peace, the strengthening of international security, the assertion in relations among states of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, inviolability of the borders, non-intervention in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, equality, the right of the peoples to be masters of their destinies, and other commonly recognized principles.

The states represented at the conference are therefore convinced that however complex the world situation may be, there exist possibilities for overcoming the dangerous stage of international relations. The present course of development must and can be stopped and re-directed in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples.

It is for the sake of this that the socialist countries, whose adherence to peace is intrinsic to the very nature of their social system, are putting on the scales of peace all their international prestige and political and economic potential.

The Non-Aligned Movement is an important factor contributing to improving the international situation. A number of other countries are also opposed to the deterioration of the international climate.

Political parties, organisations and movements of different ideological persuasions in the West and East, North and South are raising their voice against the arms race and the incitement of armed conflicts. Millions of ordinary people on all continents stage massive anti-war demonstrations to express their desire for peace.

The forces of peace are stronger than the forces of war. Everything depends on their cohesion and the purposefulness of their actions.

Relying on an analysis of the international situation, the states represented at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee offer an alternative to nuclear catastrophe and call for large-scale international cooperation to preserve civilisation and life on earth.

II.

The task of curbing the arms race and going over to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, is central to the struggle for averting war.

The American programmes for the development and production of nuclear weapons which have been approved in the recent period and which are already being carried out and also the development of weapons based on the latest scientific achievements and discoveries, including systems and means for waging war in and from space, are called upon to multiply manifold the deadly power of the U.S. military arsenal, including in Europe. This policy of an arms build-up, pursued by the United States and some of its allies to achieve military superiority, is leading to the frustration of international stability.

The drawing up of new arms build-up programmes by them is inseparable from the escalation of the strategic concepts and doctrines, such as those of the "first disarming nuclear strike", "limited nuclear war", "protracted nuclear conflict" and others. All these aggressive doctrines, which jeopardize peace, are based on the assumption that it is possible to win a nuclear war through the first use of nuclear weapons.

The states represented at the meeting stress most forcefully that any hope to unleash a nuclear war and to win it is nonsensical. There can be no winners in a nuclear war once it breaks out. It is bound to lead to the annihilation of whole peoples, to colossal destruction and to catastrophic consequences for civilisation and for life on earth as a whole.

Military policy based on such hopes insuperably entails other very dangerous consequences.

First, the development and deployment of ever new systems of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction will even further loosen the stability of the military-strategic situation, escalate international tension and complicate relations among states.

Second, fresh escalation of the arms race contravenes the aim of maintaining military-strategic parity at ever lower levels — a goal of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which are opposed to military rivalry. The implementation of the above-mentioned arms build-up programmes will lead to higher levels of military confrontation. Peace will become less stable and more fragile.

Third, another round of the arms race will make nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction even more sophisticated. In this way the difficulties involved in drafting international agreements to limit and reduce them will grow considerably.

For this reason the states represented at the meeting believe that it is necessary to act without delay, while there still is a possibility to curb the arms race and to go over to disarmament. They proceed here from the assumption that all the states, if they care for the destinies of their peoples and mankind at large, should have an objective interest in preventing a slide to war.

It is necessary first and foremost that the states, particularly nuclear powers, should display political will and readiness for cooperation. It is necessary that their military policies should proceed exclusively from defensive purposes and reckon with the legitimate security interests of all the states. They should not make it more complex to reach agreements leading to effective reductions in the armed forces and armaments with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

In this connection the participants in the meeting expect that after the Soviet Union unilaterally adopted the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, all the nuclear powers which have not yet done so will do the same.

In the present-day complex international situation it is particularly necessary to break the deadlock over the cause of real limitation and reduction of armed forces and armaments. In this connection the participants in the meeting call for the resolute activisation of the ongoing talks and for the resumption of the interrupted talks on the entire range of questions of ending the arms race, for persevering and patient work to reach agreements on reduction and elimination of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. They support and welcome the proposals of the Soviet Union on ending the arms race and promoting disarmament.

The states represented at the meeting attach much importance to the achievement of success at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

The participants in the meeting believe that agreement between major military powers on stopping the build-up of their armed forces and armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, would become a major step towards ending the arms race. In this connection they note with satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of states and ever broader sections of the world public are advocating a freeze on nuclear arsenals today. A mutual quantitative freeze on the strategic arms of the USSR and the USA and the maximum possible restrictions on their modernisation could become one of the more tangible embodiments of this idea.

The states represented at the meeting resolutely advocate, furthermore, the drafting of a programme of stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament and, within its framework, of agreements to end the development and production of new systems of nuclear weapons, the production of fissionable materials to develop different types of these weapons, and the production of the means of delivery of nuclear weapons. All this would create conditions for progress towards the elimination of nuclear weapons.

They also believe it necessary to speed up the achievements of agreements on a number of concrete questions and in this connection call upon all the states to give a fresh impetus to talks, including those within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, with a view to:

Drafting in the shortest possible time a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests;

Speeding up the drafting of an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons;

Going over to the drafting of a convention to ban neutron weapons;

Beginning talks without delay on prohibiting the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space;

Finalising as soon as possible an international convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;

Speeding up the solution of the question of strengthening security guarantees to non-nuclear states.

Continuing to attach much importance to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the participants in the meeting welcome the recent increase of the number of states which are parties to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and express the hope that the other countries, which have not yet joined it, will do so in the near future. They speak in favour of achieving an international agreement on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in those countries which do not have them at the moment and on the non-buildup of these weapons in those countries in which they have already been deployed.

They believe that the drafting of measures to ensure the safe development of nuclear power engineering and to prevent attacks on civilian nuclear projects with the use of any means would help to strengthen universal security and at the same time to extend international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear power.

In view of the continuous improvement of conventional weapons, which are becoming ever more formidable, it is necessary to make fresh efforts to substantially lower the present levels of conventional arms and armed forces both on a global scale and in individual regions and to conduct relevant talks for this purpose. It is also useful to resume talks on limiting the sales and supplies of conventional weapons.

In view of the growing role of navies, the participants in the meeting are in favour of beginning talks on limiting naval activities and limiting and reducing naval armanents, and also on extending confidence-building measures to the areas of seas and oceans. They advocate the withdraval of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean and the renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of the non-nuclear Mediterranean countries.

The participants in the meeting also reiterate their invariable position in favour of fresh efforts on an international scale for the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdraval of troops from foreign territories.

The states represented at the meeting proceed from the assumption that any agreements on reducing armaments and on disarmament should provide for proper measures to verify their implementation, including, when necessary, international procedures.

Bearing in mind that the growing military spending is directly related to the escalation of the arms race, the participants in the meeting urge the NATO countries to reach practical agreement on non-escalating military spending and on its subsequent reduction both in per cent and in absolute values. Agreement on this problem should, of course, embrace all the states having major military potentials.

The resources released as a result of cutbacks in military spending would be used to promote economic and social developments, in particular, to assist the developing countries in this field.

The participants in the meeting make a reminder that the proposals of their states on the non-escalation and substantial reduction of military spending, made jointly or individually, remain in force. They suggest that direct talks between the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the NATO member states begin without delay.

In the light of the existing situation the highest representatives of the states which have adopted the present political declaration state: There is no more important task for the peoples today than that of preserving peace and ending the arms race. It is the duty of all the governments, all the statesmen formulating the policies of their countries, to accomplish it.

III.

The strengthening of security in Europe is a major component of the task of removing the threat of war and strengthening universal peace. This is so first and foremost because vast quantities of arms, both nuclear and conventional, are concentrated on the European Continent and because the armed forces of the two military alliances are in direct contact there.

At the same time a foundation has been created in Europe by the joint efforts of states for the consistent development of relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation among them, mutual respect and trust. All the European states have learned from their own experience the benefits offered by detente. There are among them no states whose interests would not be promoted by the preservation and advancement of the achievements of detente.

In this context the participants in the meeting make a reminder of the significance which is attached to the strict observance of the treaties and agreements determining the territorial-political realities of present-day Europe. They particularly stress the importance of the jointly formulated and thoroughly agreed principles and clauses of the Helsinki Final Act, which should be strictly respected and consistently translated into reality.

Analysing the situation taking shape in Europe at present, the participants in the meeting have drawn attention to the most serious threat posed to the European nations by the intention of the NATO bloc to implement its decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, the decision reiterated in December 1982. The implementation of this decision is bound to diminish trust and worsen the situation on the European Continent.

For their part the states represented at the meeting consider it a key task to prevent the emergence of another round of the nuclear arms race in Europe and to achieve the reduction and limitation of armaments. This is important to strengthen European security, to ensure the positive development of state-to-state relations on the continent and to improve the entire international situation.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries believe that the best solution would be to completely rid Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones. They proceed from the assumption that if this truly "zero" decision cannot be reached at the moment, it is feasible to take the way of the radical reduction of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. In this respect the importance of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe is very great. The meeting noted the contribution made by the Soviet Union in its proposals made public in Moscow on December 21, 1982.

These talks, however, are taking place at a time when the NATO countries state their intention to begin as early as the end of 1983 to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe if agreement is not reached at the talks by that time. Given such an approach, which is equivalent to fixing an artificial deadline for the talks, it will be enough for its proponents to continue to procrastinate them so as to use the lack of agreement as a pretext to begin the actual deployment of American missiles.

The participants in this meeting believe it absolutely important for the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe to be conducted in a constructive spirit and for utmost efforts to be made to achieve concrete agreements at them as soon as possible. It is necessary for the success of the talks that no action should be taken that could complicate them but that, conversely, steps should be taken to contribute to the creation of a favourable atmosphere for their progress.

In view of the vital importance of the reduction and limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe for all the European peoples, the participants in the meeting express the hope that all the European states will contribute to progress at the Soviet-American talks on this matter and to their successful completion.

The participants in the meeting advocate the ridding of Europe from another type of weapons of mass destruction, chemical weapons. Their states are prepared to examine together with other interested states all the possible ways and means leading to the solution of this problem and to enter appropriate negotiations.

Resolutely advocating radical reductions in the nuclear arsenals in Europe and the ridding of Europe from chemical weapons, the states represented at the meeting also note the danger created for European peace by the concentration of vast quantities of conventional weapons on the continent. This danger will grow considerably if the plans for the build-up of the latest types of such weapons in Western Europe are carried out, thus further whipping up the arms race.

They speak anew in favour of the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe and believe it particularly necessary to advance the Vienna talks, which have lasted for many years now. It is the belief of the participants in the meeting that there is every condition for working out agreement at the Vienna talks as soon as possible, within not more than one or two years, and it is important that this should be done. They for their part will facilitate this in every way.

In this context the participants in the meeting advocate a practical step in reducing armed forces and armament by the Soviet Union and the United States in central Europe on the basis of reciprocity. Verification of the implementation of this step by representatives of both sides could be organized. Upon its completion the levels of the armed forces and armaments of the direct participants in the Vienna talks on both sides could be frozen until agreement is reached at the talks. The participants in the meeting proceed from the assumption that after the initial mutual reductions of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe the talks should be continued and progress should be made as soon as possible to further, large reductions.

The states represented at the meeting speak in favour of proposals to establish nuclear-free zones in the north of Europe, in the Balkans and in other parts of the continent, and to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. They advocate appropriate talks on these questions.

The situation existing in Europe demands more than ever before the pooling of the efforts of states to consistently pursue a policy of detente, peace and disarmament. That is why the continuation and extension of the multilateral process initiated by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation is acquiring particular significance.

Proceeding from all this, the states represented at the meeting advocate the productive completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the European conference with the adoption of a meaningful and well-balanced final document.

They attach particular importance to the achievement by the Madrid meeting of an agreement on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, designed to make a major contribution towards lessening military confrontation, diminishing mistrust and resolving questions of reducing armed forces and armaments in that part of the world.

They consider it very important that the Madrid meeting should reiterate the determination of the states participating in it to respect and apply the principles of state-to-state relations approved in Helsinki, determine, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Final Act, measures to promote cooperation in the political, economic, humanitarian and other fields, and ensure the continuity of the general European process and its organizational framework, including the fixation of the date and venue of the next meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the European conference. They reiterate their position in favour of holding this meeting in Bucharest.

The success of the Madrid meeting would meet in equal measure, from the point of view of the present and the future, the interests of all the states participating in the European conference. That is why the decisions which the meeting should adopt can only be based on this reality and be acceptable to all.

The participants in the meeting declare that their states will continue, as before, to contribute in every way to the soonest possible completion of work to agree on the final document of the Madrid meeting. They expect a similarly constructive approach from the other participants in the meeting.

The states represented at the meeting are prepared to develop mutually beneficial contacts with all European states. In accordance with this, they advocate:

The continuation and extension of political dialogue and consultations at all levels and the broadest possible political intercourse. What is meant here also is the development of contacts on a bilateral and multilateral basis between parliaments, political parties, trade unions and youth, womens' and other organizations to promote peace and security in Europe;

The extension in every way of business cooperation in the trade, industrial, agricultural, scientific and technological fields without any discrimination, and confidence-building measures in economic relations. Truly boundless vistas are being opened here for cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;

The extension of the mutual spiritual enrichment of the European peoples, exchanges of artistic values, propagation of truthful and honest information and cultivation of sentiments of mutual friendliness and respect.

The states represented at the meeting share the position of the Polish People's Republic that any attempt at outside interference in questions lying solely within its competence runs counter to the commonly recognized norms of international relations and will continue to be firmly rebuffed. They strongly denounce the "sanctions" introduced by the United States and certain other Western countries against Poland. Polish internal affairs will continue, as before, to be decided solely by Poland. Socialist Poland can always count on the moral, political and economic support of the fraternal socialist countries.

In Europe, where states with different social systems have been coexisting for many decades now, only a policy of peaceful coexistence can be viable.

IV.

In exchanging opinions on other international issues, the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic noted that the improvement of the world situation depended to a considerable extent on the elimination of the existing seats of armed conflicts and the prevention of the emergence of new ones in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions.

There are no problems, worldwide or regional, which could not be resolved fairly by peaceful means. The main thing is that everyone should recognize in practice the legitimate right of the people of every country to decide themselves, without outside interference, their internal affairs and to participate on the basis of equality in international affairs; that everyone should respect the independence and territorial integrity of states and the inviolability of their borders and respect the principle of the renunciation of the threat of use of force; that no power should try to pursue a policy of hegemony and establish "spheres of interests" or "spheres of influence".

It is the belief of the participants in the meeting that the removal of the causes of many conflicts necessitates the ultimate elimination of all the vestiges of colonialism and racism, renunciation of the policy of neocolonialism, oppression and exploitation of other peoples. This is confirmed with utmost clarity by the dangerous situation in southern Africa, where Namibia, illegitimately occupied by the South African racists, serves as a base for aggression against neighboring African countries. Fresh proof was supplied by the armed conflict in the South Atlantic in the spring of 1982.

The danger of local conflicts erupting into armed confrontation on a worldwide scale is connected to a large extent to attempts at the direct or indirct involvement of states in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania into military-political alliances and the spread of the sphere of activities of blocs to those countries. Reiterating that the Warsaw Treaty member states have no intention to extend the sphere of activity of their alliance the participants in the meeting call upon the NATO member countries to renounce the extention of the zone of action of their bloc to any part of the world, in particular the Persian Gulf.

A major contribution towards the elimination and prevention of crisis situations is being made by the Nonaligned Movement, the practical steps of which towards these goals deserve recognition and support from all the states. Such regional associations of states as the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League are also called upon to play a positive role in this respect.

The participants in the meeting believe that the initiatives of states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America aimed at establishing and promoting relations of good-neighbourliness and creating zones of peace and cooperation open a promising way to removing tension in various parts of those regions. The proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace is particularly important. The resumption and successful completion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean would also play an important role. It is necessary to use political means to achieve solutions to problems existing in the Caribbean and Southeast Asia, and to contribute towards stronger peace in Asia and the Pacific.

The participants in the meeting attach special importance to the task of resolving the most protracted and dangerous conflict, that in the Middle East. They strongly denounce the invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and the barbarous massacre of the civilian population of West Beirut. Here Israel was encouraged to carry out its aggressive actions by those who were giving it outside assistance and support.

The participants in the meeting demand an immediate and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the ensuring of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of that country.

They view positively the principles of the solution of the problem of settlement in the Middle East put forward by the conference of the Arab heads of state and government in Fes and express their conviction that a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East should provide: for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem; for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state, for ensuring the right of all the states in the region to secure and independent existence and development; for termination of the state of war and establishment of peace between Arab states and Israel; for drafting and adoption of international guarantees for a peaceful settlement.

The accomplishment of these tasks calls for the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The United Nations can and must play an important role here.

The states represented at the meeting advocate the cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq and the settlement of contentious problems between them through negotiations; the peaceful solution of the conflict between the countries of the Horn of Africa and other disputes in Africa on the basis of mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity; the solution of conflict situations in Central and South America by political means.

An end should be put to the policy of continuous threats and provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua and to any attempts at outside interference in their internal affairs.

The participants in the meeting positively appraise the initiation of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan thorough a personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general.

The eradication of underdevelopment, the gradual narrowing of the gap between economic development levels and provision of conditions for the harmonious growth of international contacts in the economic, scientific and technological fields constitute one of the basic factors of economic stability and the improvement of the international political climate.

In this context the participants in the meeting reiterate their position in favour of restructuring international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, establishing a new international economic order, and ensuring the complete sovereignty of countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania over their natural resources. They speak in favour of the soonest possible beginning of global talks on major economic problems in accordance with U.N. resolutions.

The states participating in the meeting advocate a greater role for the United Nations in international affairs as an important forum for pooling the efforts of states to promote peace and international security and to contribute to the solution of urgent world problems.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee believe it necessary to reiterate their conviction that the preservation of universal peace today is inseparable from recognition of the equal rights of all the peoples and states. Peace can be firm only if it is just, with every state recognizing and respecting the legitimate rights and interests of all the others.

V.

The lessening of the threat of war is impossible without the creation of a climate of trust in relations between states. This requires, in addition to the development of political dialogue and the adoption of appropriate measures in the economic and military fields, the propagation of truthful information, renunciation of claims to the great-power status and the propagation of racism, chauvinism and national exclusiveness, of attempts to teach other peoples how to arrange their lives, and of professing violence and incitment of war psychosis.

The states participating in the meeting believe it fundamentally important to consistently observe the principles and clauses of the Helsinki Final Act relating to cooperation in the field of information so as to strengthen peace and mutual understanding among the peoples, and note the topicality of the 1978 UNESCO declaration on these matters. They strongly denounce the use of such a powerful tool of influencing human minds and shaping public opinion as the press, radio and television to propagate biased and downright slanderous news misrepresenting the situation in certain countries and their policies and fostering hostility and enmity. No state should allow such subversive activities to be conducted from its territory.

Manipulating the issue of human rights, the reactionary, imperialist forces are trying to conceal in this way their disregard for the basic rights of the working people and the vital interests of the peoples. In the recent period the have launched an extensive campaign against the socialist countries and the national liberation and other progressive movements with the purpose of justifying the policy of confrontation and the arms race, of encroachment of the independence of different states, of interference in their internal affairs, of complicating conditions for their economic development and of countering the policy of detente. This policy runs counter to the legitimate, commonly recognised rights of all the peoples and nations, primarily to their right to live.

The lessons of history are a reminder that anti-communism has always been a component of the onslaught on the democratic freedoms and rights of the peoples, and of the policy of aggression and war. The attempts to organise another anticommunist crusade result in the escalation of international tension, threatening the interests of all countries.

No one will succeed in subverting the socialist system with the help of misinformation and slander. Socialism has achieved outstanding successes in the economy and culture, in asserting equal rights and friendship of nations, in providing favourable conditions for the development of the individual, and ensures the involvement of the broad masses of the population in governing their countries and the constant development of democracy.

One of the major achievements of socialism was the formation of a new type of international relations based on voluntary and equal cooperation and internationalist solidarity of sovereign socialist states. The participants in the meeting, expressing the will of their communist parties and peoples, reiterate their resolve to continue to strengthen the cohesion of socialist countries, to develop and extend political, economic and cultural cooperation and to pool their efforts in the struggle for the cause of peace and progress.

They stressed the importance of extending economic and scientific and technical cooperation and collaboration between socialist countries on a long-term basis within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance so as to promote the economic and social development of each country, and to assist in the solution of economic problems that arise, in carrying out the programmes of building socialism and communism, and in raising the material, intellectual and cultural standards of life of their peoples. This will be a major contribution to cooperation among socialist countries in the economic field.

The states participating in the meeting stress that every people has the sovereign right to decide freely, without any outside interference, how to live and what social system to establish, just as it has the legitimate right to defend its choice.

Being aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace and international security, the socialist countries strictly separate in their policies ideological issues from problems of state-to-state relations, build their relations with capitalist states on the basis of peaceful coexistence, and consistently advocate large-scale cooperation with the developing countries. Cooperation among states regardless of their social systems meets the interests of all the peoples and the vital demand for stronger universal peace.

VI.

Given the entire multifaceted character of present-day international problems, prospects for the development of the situation in Europe and in the world at large depend to a very large extent on whether mistrust is removed and the level of confrontation lowered between the two largest military and political alliances, the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO, which possess huge potentials, particularly in the field of nuclear weaponry. An armed conflict between them would have pernicious consequences for all the peoples.

The Warsaw Treaty member states have long been advocating the dissolution of both alliances, and as the first step, the dismantling of their military organizations. This proposal remains in force, and they reiterate their readiness to enter negotiations with the NATO member countries with a view to achieving an appropriate agreement, beginning with the question of scaling down military activities on a reciprocal basis.

The present-day tense situation, however, makes it impossible to wait any longer. There is a need for urgent effective measures which can already today lessen mistrust between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO member states and diminish their fear of possible aggression.

The Warsaw Treaty member states do not seek military superiority over the NATO member states nor have any intention to attack them or any other country, in Europe or elsewhere. The NATO member states also declare that they have no aggressive intentions. In this situation there should be no reason preventing the adoption by the states comprising the two alliances appropriate mutual commitments of an international legal character. In the context of the present situation this would have a particularly beneficial effect on all the subsequent development of international events.

Proceeding from these considerations, the Warsaw Treaty member states, in the person of their highest representatives, address the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace.

The core of the treaty could be the mutual commitment of the member states of both alliances not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other and therefore not to be the first to use against each other any military force at all. This commitment could apply to the territories of all the other states joining the treaty, and also to their military and civilian personnel, sea-going, air and space craft and other objects belonging to them wherever they may be.

It seems proper to provide in the treaty for a similar commitment on the non-use of force by the member states of both alliances against third countries, whether those having bilateral relations of alliance with them, or nonaligned or neutral countries.

Another substantial component of the treaty could be the commitment of the member states of both alliances not to jeopardise the safety of international sea, air and space communications passing through areas outside any national jurisdiction.

It seems desirable to complement in the treaty the commitment not to use military force by the commitment to conduct in the spirit of goodwill talks on effective measures to end the arms race, to limit and reduce armaments and to promote disarmament, or to contribute by other possible means to the success of such talks with a view to achieving at them practical results.

The same goal could be promoted by the commitment to examine jointly practical measures to avert the threat of a surprise attack and also to contribute to the development of mutual exchanges of military delegations and visits of naval ships and air force units.

It is important to combine the commitment not to use military force in the treaty also with provisions on strengthening the United Nations as a universal instrument of collective security. In this context it is useful to write into the treaty readiness to cooperate in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in performing, in accordance with its charter, tasks on the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflict situations, on suppressing acts of aggression and on removing the threat to international peace and security.

The treaty between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace would not, of course, limit the legitimate right of the participants in it to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. At the same time it would relieve the members of both alliances of the fears that the commitments of alliance within each of them can be used for aggressive purposes against the member states of the other alliance and that these commitments therefore pose a threat to their security.

Although the treaty of the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace is proposed to be concluded between the member states of the two military and political alliances, other interested European countries would have the right to participate in drafting it and to sign it.

The treaty would also be open from the outset for other willing states of the world to join as equal parties.

The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are convinced that the conclusion of this treaty could help to overcome the division of Europe into confronting military groupings and meet the desire of the peoples to live in peace and security. They call upon the member states of the North Atlantic alliance to consider with utmost attention this new initiative and to respond to it in a constructive manner

X X X

Having stated in the present political declaration their ideas of the ways and means of strengthening peace and preserving and extending the relaxation of international tension in the present-day conditions, the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty declare their readiness for dialogue and cooperation with all those who seek to achieve this great goal.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Todor Zhivkov

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic

Janos Kadar

First secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers's Party

For the German Democratic Republic

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

For the Polish People's Republic

Wojciech Jaruzelski

First secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae Ceausescu

General secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Yuriy Andropov

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Gustav Husak

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Prague, January 5, 1983

CPCZ CC Reception

LD051628 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 5 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic held a friendly meeting in the Prague Castle today in honor of the participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The meeting was attended by the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of State Council of the GDR, the delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics headed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was also attended by members and alternate members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, other prominent party and state figures of Czechoslovakia.

In his speech at the meeting Gustav Husak emphasised the outstanding significance of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The political declaration adopted by it, Gustav Husak said, provided fresh impulses for the solution of complicated international problems in the name of stronger peace and security of peoples, and the continued process of relaxation of international tension.

Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that the governments of all states would approach with attention the constructive proposals made in the declaration and would receive them as the expression of the common efforts of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to avert the threat to peace and ensure a peaceful future of nations.

On behalf of the delegations of the fraternal countries Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the good preparation of the conference and for the cordial welcome.

The Prague conference, Todor Zhivkov said, had again demonstrated the determination of the socialist states to put forward new peace initiatives so as to promote the efforts to avert the threat of war and establish the atmosphere of trust in relations between states. He wished the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the entire people of Czechoslovakia new successes in building a socialist society.

The friendly meeting passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

CPSU Delegation Returns to Moscow

LD051822 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow 5 Jan (TASS) -- The Soviet delegation to the regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which was led by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Prague today.

The delegation included Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrades Geydar Aliyev, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Arvid Pelshe, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasily Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Nikolay Ryzhkov and other comrades.

Among the welcomers was Cestmir Lovetinsky, ambassador of the CSSR in the USSR.

## Andropov RUDE PRAVO Interview

LD051822 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 5 TASS -- The editorial board of the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO asked Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, how he evaluated the just-ended conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Prague.

Follows the text of Yuriy Andropov's reply:

"Two days of joint work passed in the spirit of fraternal traditions that have taken shape between socialist countries. We compared our views on the course of international developments and jointly charted a line for the future. This is a major accomplishment, especially at the present moment marked by a dangerous aggravation of international tension.

"The Soviet delegation values highly the fruitful and candid character of the discussion that has taken place. The important thing is that the striving for cohesion, for better mutual understanding and the coordination of foreign policy actions dominated at the meeting."

"We take a sober view of the situation in the world. We do not conceal our concern over NATO's military preparations. However, despite the negative factors which showed themselves at the beginning of the 1980s, the international position of the socialist community remains strong and reliable. And I would like to stress that most emphatically.

"We have enough good will and determination so as to move step by step toward stronger European security and improved world political atmosphere. We have sufficient strength to counter imperialism's military threat.

"The main conclusion from our entire comradely exchange of views at the conference could be formulated as follows: The further consolidation of our unity, our economic and defence potential should come as a response to the designs of aggressive imperialist circles to push socialism back. It would be just to say that the security of our countries and the destinies of the world as a whole are directly connected with that."

"As to the Soviet Union, matters of strengthening friendship and developing cooperation with the fraternal countries have always held and will hold a special, priority place in its international policy.

"Availing myself of the possibility I would like to express on behalf of the Soviet delegation sincere gratitude to Comrade Gustav Husak and our Czechoslovak comrades for the cordial hospitality and for the conditions created for the work of the conference.

"We send best wishes to the communists of Czechoslovakia and all the working people of your country in this new year."

Television Coverage

LD041514 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 4 January in its evening Vremya carries a report on the opening of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague and provides pan shots of the conference room, cutting to shots of Zhivkov, Dzhurov and other members of the Bulgarian delegation; shots of Kadar and other Hungarian delegation members; Honecker, Willi Stoph and other GDR delegation members; Jaruzelski and other Polish delegation members; Ceausescu and other Romanian delegation members; shots of Ustinov, Tikhonov, Andropov, Gromyko, Rusakov and other Soviet delegation members; shots of Husak and other Czechoslovak delegation members at the conference table, cutting back to shots of Andropov, cutting to pan shot of the Soviet delegation and showing Ustinov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, and Rusakov in the front row and other Soviet delegation members in the second row.

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in its evening Vremya newscast at 1809 GMT on 5 January carries a report on the departure of the Soviet delegation from Prague, showing Andropov, Gromyko, Tikhonov, and Ustinov being seen off by Husak and other Czecholsovak leaders at Prague airport, ending with shots of Czechoslovak leaders waving as camera cuts to shots of aircraft with the Soviet delegation taking off.

At 1810 GMT the newscast reports on the arrival of the Soviet delegation in Moscow, showing the aircraft taxiing and cutting to pan shots of welcoming delegation. The camera shows, from left to right, Aliyev, Pelshe, Grishin, Chernenko and Gorbachev with other unidentifiable Soviet leaders behind them, cutting to shots of Andropov, Gromyko, and Rusakov coming down the ramp and then showing Aliyev, Pelshe, Chernenko and Gorbachev approaching Andropov, Gromyko and Rusakov, with Chernenko coming forward with outstretched hand to greet Andropov. The camera cuts to group shots of Gromyko, Andropov, Pelshe, Grishin, Gorbachev, Rusakov and Kuznetsov, cutting to shots of Tikhonov and Gorbachev, followed by shots of Ustinov being greeted by Ponomarev, Zimyanin, Demichev, Ryzhkov, and other unidentified leaders, cutting to shots of, from left to right, Ponomarev, Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko, Andropov, Pelshe and Solomentsev in the front row, with Kuznetsov and Zimyanin visible in the row behind, posing for the photographers. The camera then shows Ponomarev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko, Andropov and Pelshe in the front row followed by other leaders walking toward the air terminal building.

BOVIN VIEWS DETENTE, ECONOMIC ISSUES IN 1982

PM051517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Notes": "Two Trends"]

[Text] Last year was characterized, in my view, by two essential features. First, from the political viewpoint, it was a year of fierce struggle between two trends -- for and against detente. Second, from the economic viewpoint, it was a year of mounting difficulties in the capitalist world.

The main cause of confrontation over questions relating to war and peace is the U.S. attempt to stage a counteroffensive against detente and, above all, to destroy strategic military parity. Having suffered a number of serious defeats in the international arena and having failed to endure the test of detente, U.S. ruling circles decided to take revenge. Hence the stake on military force as a political instrument, the course toward a massive buildup of armaments and the desire to dictate to everyone and intimidate the nervous.

The other trend was provided by the policy of the Soviet Union, the socialist community as a whole and the nonaligned states, and by the vigorous actions of peace supporters all over the world. They set themselves the task of preventing mankind from being cast back to the cold war days, preserving the achievements and values of detente and isolating U.S. political extremists. It is this policy and the solution of these tasks which provide the backdrop for the just and sensible proposals put forward by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the celebration meeting in Moscow.

What then is the situation today? Which trend is gaining the upper hand? It is difficult to give a clear-cut, unqualified answer to these questions at the moment. Rather can it be said that there exists an unstable equilibrium, a kind of transitional situation which offers a variety of possibilities -- the path toward the regeneration of detente and the path toward the further fueling of tension.

Both paths are open. Yet -- and I don't want to create any illusions -- as one sums up 1982 it is difficult to avoid the impression that the opponents of detente are beginning to yield ground, that the U.S. hawks are beginning to behave with greater restraint than before.

The constant feuding and bickering with the allies and the discord between the United States and West Europe certainly had a part to play in this. The West Europeans are afraid of the adventurism of the Washington strategists for whom the old world is nothing more than the "European theater of hostilities." Against the background of European political culture many actions by the White House seem crude and vulgar. Also irritating is the obvious egotism of "Reaganomics" which is aggravating the already complex economic situation in West Europe.

NATO solidarity has not evaporated, of course. It remains an important political factor. But West Europe is increasingly showing itself to be an independent force. "We are not familiar," French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson said recently, "with the word 'leader' of which the Americans are so fond." Not everyone has said this. But it is what very, very many people think. And not just in West Europe.

Obviously, the scale of the antiwar movement which swept across first West Europe and then the United States was bound to affect the situation in Washington. The November midterm elections showed a decline in the administration's prestige and influence. Congress is becoming more and more obstinate, as the MX missile story shows. U.S. papers talk of friction between the "ideologists" and "pragmatists" in the Government. Examining the shifts taking place in public opinion, THE NEW YORK TIMES observer A. Lewis writes: "The political mood in the United States at the moment is far removed from aggressive anti-Sovietism. Those extreme rightwing voices which aided Reagan's election as President no longer possess authority..."

All in all, I would venture the following conclusion: The isolation of Reagan and his policy inside America itself and abroad is growing. Obviously, this will force the White House to intensify its maneuvering. But it is as yet hard to say whether this will effect the essence of the current foreign policy course or -- as in the past -- only its forms. The political analyst C. Bertram, who is well known in the West, ironically observed: "When one has tried several times to put one's head through a wall but has repeatedly failed, it is probably time to stop, step back from the wall and think." Useful advice. But the point is whether those whom Bertram is addressing are capable of thinking. There is great doubt on this score....

Now we come to economics. There is disagreement in the West on what is the most accurate term to describe the situation: crisis? depression? recession? But this is an argument about words. Let us look at the facts. Chronic inflation, mass unemployment, a minimal production growth rate, currency and financial chaos, growing protectionism -- these are the symptoms of the serious economic disease which has afflicted the capitalist economy.

Attempts are being made to treat it: on the one hand, by reviving the spirit of private enterprise -- hence "Reaganomics," for example -- on the other hand, by tightening [nazhimat na] state control and social programs. This is the path followed in particular by social democrats and socialists. "We have turned socialism into a workshop to repair capitalism," said H.-U. Klose, mayor of Hamburg. The whole question is one of the quality of the repairs. And here neither Reagan nor his socialist opponents have anything to boast about.

On the threshold of the new year experts from the OECD published their latest report. In an editorial on the report's findings London's FINANCIAL TIMES points out that the Western countries "are faced with gloomy prospects." According to the report, LE MONDE of Paris writes, next year "promises to be the 'blackest' for the Western world" since 1945.

History shows that a protracted economic disease can produce unforeseen social and political complications. It is no accident that the thesis that the central question of the West's security is the state of the economy is gaining wider and wider currency. It is no accident that people are increasingly recalling that the economic collapse of the thirties brought Hitler to power and ultimately gave mankind World War II. We are now in different times, of course. But the critical state of the capitalist economy is influencing the overall political climate in the world, and not for the better.

Of course, much more could be said about last year. But I want to emphasize the chief elements. And judging by these chief elements this year will not be easy. But people are such that we are all greeting the new year with hope.

TASS: REAGAN TO INCREASE MILITARY BUDGET

LD051846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1018 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Despite the very acute financial and economic difficulties which the United States is experiencing, the Reagan administration does not intend to give up its course toward an unbridled buildup of military expenditure. According to L. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, the President will not agree to either a reduction or freeze of military expenditure, and intends to implement the so-called program for "rearming America." The administration estimates the cost of this at $1.6 trillion.

According to press reports, in its budget for the next fiscal year, the administration intends to plan for military appropriations at a sum close to $300 billion, while in the current fiscal year, congressional approval is being sought for appropriations of $263 billion. At the same time even the President's closest advisers predict an increase in the federal budget deficit during the 1984 fiscal year to the astronomical sum of $200 billion, the CBS television network points out. An ABC television correspondent points out that during conferences on the budget over the past 2 months, Reagan's advisers have been hoping that the growth in the deficit would compel him to compromise as far as military expenditure is concerned. However, the President was firm in his intention to build up the Pentagon budget even further, the correspondent noted.

It follows from the statements by Speakes that Reagan is trying hard to solve the deficit problems at the expense of the poorest levels of the U.S. population. The White House spokesman confirmed that the President intends to seek fresh reductions in appropriatiosn for domestic social problesm. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the total sum of these reductions during the next fiscal year will amount to about $30 billion. It is a question of curtailing programs of very great importance for the population in areas such as public health, edcuation, and assistance for the poor, the sick, the elderly and the unemployed.

The newspaper notes that the draft budget specifically contains a recommendation to recude the program of food coupons for the poor by almost $1 billion and to cut appropriations for the children's food program by $400 million.

In other words, despite the crying failures of its economic policy, the White House is leaving intact all the basic components of Reaganomics, which is the subject of increasing criticism in the country and which contributed to serious losses by the Republicans in the November mid term elections.

Budget Deficit Examined

LD060256 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Reports from Washington say that all this week President Reagan is scheduled to meet with his advisers and members of Congress to work on the new federal budget. THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses that the President insists on his plan and rejects all other proposals, even those made in the Senate by Republicans to cut the planned military spending. Here is a commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov:

Never before has the budget policy of the administration, especially allocations on the needs of the Pentagon, been discussed so heatedly as now. Apparently there are political as well as economic reasons for that. From the point of view of the economic situation, the Reagan administration has driven the nation to a point where the financial backing for Washington's 5-year program of rearming, which costs 1.5 trillion, might ruin the country. The rapid growth of the budget deficit is a striking sign of the approaching crisis. In the last fiscal year the deficit amounted to over $100 billion; this fiscal year it is expected to rise to $185 billion and in the next fiscal year it will surpass the $200 billion mark, according to the draft budget which the administration is getting ready to submit to Congress. Many members of Congress have described the situation as terrifying.

This tense situation in American finances is the result of several trends operating in Reaganomics and, undoubtedly, one of the main trends is the growth of military spending. Nevertheless, judging by reports from the White House, President Reagan wants to increase defense spending by 19 percent, from $207.5 billion to $247 billion in fiscal 1984.

On Tuesday, answering correspondents' questions, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Ronald Reagan remains firm on not reducing defense spending. At the same time, reports coming from the White House prove that the administration is planning greater cuts in social programs. But no matter how acute the problems of the United States federal budget might be from the point of view of finance and economy, the attention of the public and many American political figures and members of Congress is drawn to the political aspects of these problems. The discussion of the budget for 1984 inevitably arouses questions about the result of the policy of an unbridled buildup of nuclear and other weapons pursued by the Reagan administration. It it not accidental that currently draft resolutions calling for an immediate freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union have again been submitted to Congress.

In general, quite definite conclusions can be drawn about the stubborn attempts of the Reagan administration to continue imposing an expensive and dangerous nuclear arms race on the American people in fiscal 1984. The administration refuses to take into account growing economic difficulties, largely caused by the unprecedented boosting of the military budget. It also refuses to heed the feelings of millions of Americans demanding an immediate freeze on nuclear arms and the strengthening of universal peace. The draft of the federal budget discussed at the White House carries the stamp of the adventurist doctrines of reaching military superiority and preparing for nuclear warfare. The leaders of the administration voiced loyalty to these theories when they came to power and continue adhering to them and rejecting all sensible and constructive proposals to stop the arms race put forward by the Soviet Union and the supporters of nuclear disarmament in the United States itself.

## CONGRESSMEN CITED ON NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD051724 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 5 TASS -- (From TASS correspondent) -- Congressman Theodore Weiss, Democrat, New York, has tabled in the House of Representatives a draft resolution urging the U.S. Government to renounce a first use of nuclear weapons and to conclude appropriate treaties with all countries of the world.

The legislator when submitting the draft resolution said the present administration declines to assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Moreover, the White House continues creating such newest [as received] types of first-strike weapons as the MX nuclear missiles, cruise and "Pershing-2" missiles. The administration has embarked upon the road of a massive build-up of potential for the conduct of nuclear war and has brought the world still closer to a disaster through its nuclear strategy which is based on offensive goals, and by no means defensive ones. Theodore Weiss pointed out that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger instructed his subordinates to prepare for the conduct of a war during which the USA should be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Theodore Weiss went on to say that more than 750,000 Americans marched through New York streets in June last year as a token of protest against the administration's policy. Sabre-rattling and reckless planning of nuclear war were resolutely rejected by them and by millions of other Americans who are worried by the threat of a thermonuclear conflict.

The congressman emphasized that by initiating the draft resolution he comes out against the dangerous policy of the Reagan administration. The demand set out in the draft resolution is aimed at preserving peace which is imperilled by this policy. Although renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons does not solve fully the urgent problem of worldwide disarmament, it nevertheless is an important step in that direction.

Clement Zablocki (Democrat, Wisconsin), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has submitted to the House for consideration a draft resolution calling for a mutual and verifiable freeze on the nuclear armaments of the United States and the Soviet Union. The document which is to be put to the vote in the coming weeks also conveys a demand to achieve substantial, equal and verifiable reductions of the nuclear arsenals of the two countries.

Mr. Zablocki stated when submitted the draft resolution that the American people clearly pronounced for an end to the arms race and for lessening the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The population of eight out of nine states, where nuclear-freeze referendums were held on November 2, came out in favour of this important demand. He said this is an unequivocal mandate of the American people.

The legislator went on to say that a mutual and verifiable nuclear arms freeze is not the ultimate goal. As the next logical step it is essential to press for substantial cuts in nuclear armaments.

MOSCOW TV REPLIES TO NEWSOM ARTICLE

LD051922 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1543 GMT 5 Jan 83

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsckanov]

[Text] David Newsom, former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state -- now director of the institute of diplomacy at Georgetown University -- has published in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR what is in my opinion a curious article on the failures of American propaganda abroad. The article is, indeed, entitled: "Why Don't They Believe Us?" Well, why don't they believe us, the author of the article asks nervously. Why doesn't the rest of the world believe what we say about the Russians? Why are foreigners more prepared to believe Russia information on the United States rather than our information on them?

Well, one would like to say to this gentleman: If you lied less, or even better, if you stopped lying altogether, people would believe you. Indeed, how often does Washington shift about, trying to convince the rest of the world of Russian aggressiveness and the threat from the East, while the Soviet Union unilaterally pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and proposes a multilateral treaty prohibiting first use of not only nuclear but also conventional weapons? And the rest of the world, if one were to believe Mr Newsom's words, well realizes that such a treaty would mean the exclusion of wars altogether from the life of the peoples. Or, with what importunity do they repeatedly talk from across the ocean about the obstinacy of the Russians and the buildup of Soviet armaments, while the Soviet Union puts forward, one after the other, specific and far-reaching proposals on the limitation and reduction of its armaments and all armaments -- strategic, medium-range and tactical? These are honest and fair proposals, based on the principles of equality and equal security, and the rest of the world knows this well. How many times has American propaganda intimidated the European people with tales that the Russians are coming or that Russian talks will soon be at the banks of the Rhine? And how many times have I myself seen in the columns of demonstrators, of West European peace champions doz-ns, hundreds of banners depicting our Maya Plisetskaya [principal ballerina of Bolshoy theater] and the words "The Russians Are Coming?"

Yes, the peoples are indeed convinced that the Russians are coming, and they are coming to them with their art and their great culture. They know that every people, every state is prepared to cooperate with the USSR and is always prepared to be met by the Soviet Union with good will, open hearts and an outstretched hand. In these remarkable words of Comrade Andropov's lies the very essence of our foreign policy, the policy of the entire socialist community, and were once again, and just as convincingly reaffirmed, at the conference of the leaders of the fraternal countries in Prague.

So may they across the ocean not lament over the fact that the rest of the world does not believe and will not believe Washington's propaganda about the Russians. They do not believe and will not believe, for they have learned to tell what is the truth and what is a lie, where lies true concern for peace and security of the peoples and where lies the provocative noise of the instigators of limited and protracted nuclear wars.

## BRIEFS

RUBEN RECEIVES SCHOOLCHILDREN -- Vitaliy Ruben, who heads one of the two houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet of Nationalities, received in Moscow on Tuesday a group of American children touring Europe within a framework of a peace campaign. He told the guests about life in this country and about the Soviet Union's struggle against the war danger. The American schoolchildren, who are here with their teachers, are to visit seven cities and meet with their Soviet agemates. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Jan 83 LD]

## PRC DAILY PUBLISHES EXCERPT OF ANDROPOV SPEECH

PM041051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 82 Second Edition p 8

[TASS 22 December Roundup: "No Task Is More Important"]

[Excerpt] China's RENMIN RIBAO, reporting on the jubilee celebrations in Moscow, cites the section of Yu.V. Andropov's report which says the American programs for the further buildup of arms will not force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions and that the USSR will be forced to respond to the American side's challenge by deploying its own corresponding weapons systems.

## HISTORICAL, CURRENT TIES WITH CHINA OUTLINED

PM041007 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 51, 17 December 1982 published on pages 18-21 the 3,300-word second part of an article by Prof G. Bondarevskiy under the heading "The USSR's Formation and the Peoples of the East." The article discusses the formation of the USSR in 1922 and its recognition by Britain and other countries in 1923. On the USSR's early relations with China, Bondarevskiy states:

"The Soviet-Chinese 'Agreement on General Principles for Settling Questions Between the USSR and the Chinese Republic' was signed in Beijing on 31 May 1924. It was the result of many years of talks, held from November 1917 onward in Petrograd, Beijing and Moscow in turn. The prolonged nature of the talks was due to intrigues by the ruling circles of Western Europe, the United States and Japan, which were unwilling to permit a rapproachement between Asia's two biggest powers. It is noteworthy that the agreement, which envisaged,in particular, the establishment of Soviet-Chinese diplomatic and consular relations, was based on provisions put forward in appeals by the RSFSR Government to the Chinese people and their governments (the governments of north and south China) as early as 1919 and 1920.

"In May 1924, when the Soviet-Chinese talks entered their decisive stage in Beijing, the USSR's talks with Japan began there too. These ended on 20 January 1925 with the signing of the 'Convention on the Basic Principles on Mutual Relations.' Normal diplomatic and consular relations were established. Japan pledged to withdraw its occupying troops from the northern part of Sakhalin by 15 May of that year."

Bondarevskiy goes on to outline the establishment of relations with Middle and Near Eastern states and with the Arab peoples, and to discuss the continuing development of the "socialist nations of the Soviet East." He finally notes how Brezhnev, in his last speeches, "stressed the USSR's commitment to substantially improving relations with China," and how Andropov, in his November plenum speech, "stressed the firm resolve of the party and the Soviet state to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries, including the PRC."

## CHINA REPORTS SUCCESSS WITH NEW RICE STRAIN

PM051639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta report: 'Cropbreeders' Success"]

[Text] As RENMIN RIBAO has reported, a new strain of drought-resistant rice was planted on an experimental basis last fall on an area of nearly 7,000 hectares in a number of China's northern provinces. The average crop yield is approximately 300 per mov.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS WEST EUROPE

FRG Stop

LD051640 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn Janucry 5 TASS -- Shintaro Abe, Japan's foreign minister, who is currently on a tour of a number of West European states to resolve trade and economic differences between the Common Market and Tokyo, has arrived in Bonn. Earlier he visited Brussels and London.

Shintaro Abe's visit to the FRG assumes special significance, as representatives of the latter country will chair in the current half a year the leading bodies of the EEC. Apart from it, Bonn has already long expressed dissatisfaction over its growing deficit in trade with Japan. In 1981 this deficit reached 3.3 billion dollars.

According to a DDP [DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN-DIENST] agency report, central to the talk, which the Japanese foreign minister had with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, was the "trade dispute" between the EEC and Japan. In its turn the DPA agency pointed out that the sides at the talks in Bonn devoted major attention to the sharp disproportions in Japan's trade with the FRG and the other EEC member countries. These countries, the agency points out, demand that Tokyo open greater access into its market of goods from Western Europe and show more restraint in exports to the West European countries. Reflecting the feelings of industrial circles in the West European countries, the newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes: "In Brussels, where the EEC Headquarters is situated, and in the capitals of the other EEC member-countries it is expected that within the next weeks and months representatives of Tokyo will have to offer something greater than only the proverbial Asian smiles and fresh promises."

But as was also the case earlier in Brussels and in London, Shintaro Abe adhered to the old Japanese tactics of saying that Japan "realises" the EEC's difficulties and "is ready to cooperate with the countries on the 'Ten'" in ending trade friction, but doing actually nothing for a practical implementation of the above-said aims.

The FRG's industrial circles have already long sounded alarm, realising that they are losing one position after another in tough competition struggle with the newcomers from the Far East. There is no lack of talking of the need for protectionist measures to stop the "Japanese offensive". Christian Democrat Werner Marx, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, timed his interview with the DDP news agency to Shintaro Abe's visit to Bonn. He bluntly demanded from the Japanese "self-restriction" in the export of such products as cars, motor cycles and optical instruments. According to W. Marx, the Japanese side "permanently assures" its adherence to free international trade, while itself taking measures to restrict imports from the FRG and the other Common Market member countries.

Media 'Disappointed' With Trip

LD060756 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 6 TASS -- Japanese mass media does not conceal its disappointment with the course of West European tour of the Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Commenting on the negotiations Shintaro Abe held with French leaders, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency points out that those negotiations brought no results and only demonstrated the depth of differences between Japan and France on questions of bilateral trade. The Paris meetings, KYODO TSUSHIN points out, showed once again that Japanese-French relations are now in a poor plight.

MOSCOW WEEKLY ON JAPANESE ECONOMIC SCENE

FM051613 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Dec 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion" column: "There Is a Way Out of the Impasse: So the Participants in the Traditional Soviet-Japanese Meeting Believe"]

[Text] Japan is always striking: That country develops so rapidly.

This is probably no revelation, but it seems important to say that, although Japan does not belong to the category of great powers, its weight is highly significant in the modern world and is steadily growing. The total volume of its industrial output has drawn level with Western Europe's. According to statistics drawn up by scientists in various countries, by the end of the century Japan will catch up with or, more likely, actually overtake the United States in the sphere of industrial production. ("America will never permit that: It will go to any lengths; this time it will burn not just two Japanese cities, but our whole country in the atomic fire," I was assured in Tokyo by someone very well informed, close to the present government and obviously with a leaning toward extreme opinions.) By the end of the century Japan's GNP will be 12 percent of the world total. It is unrealistic not to reckon with this in analyzing the correlation of forces in the world arena.

When you consider that this economic potential was created on islands with a relatively small territory with only one source of wealth -- the people's industriousness and genius -- you cannot help feeling the profoundest respect for it. Incidentally, there is another aspect which, in my view, may be just as significant as the economy. The country's rapid technical progress has damaged human relations to a significantly lesser degree than in the United States, for instance. Whether the reason lies in the celebrated, carefully preserved traditions or in something else, the Japanese, unlike the Americans, despite being busy people, find the time to think about the meaning of life, about good and evil, overcoming the "yoke of television" which exists here too, and they do not lose interest in each other.

It is no idyll. Acute social inequality exists in the country, a fierce class struggle is in progress and there are plenty of problems of all kinds. But much of what the Japanese have achieved certainly merits and is already the subject of the most attentive study.

A group of factors promoted the achievement of the Japanese "economic miracle." One undoubted factor, acknowledged by virtually everyone, is the fact that for decades this state did not take part in the arms race, and was therefore spared the burden of unproductive military spending. The United States -- Japan's chief economic competitor -- also realizes that. What lies behind the actions of Washington, which so persistently seeks a sharp increase in Japan's military spending and its involvement in the arms race, is not, of course, simply the desire for it ally to make an "adequate contribution" to the "cause of defense." It is a question of imposing on Japan participation in the world arms race so as to weaken the most dangerous competitor and retard its economic growth.

It would all be much simpler if you could say: Not only the Japanese people but all their leaders see the meaning of Washington's policy and, in opposing it, are clearly aware of at least two things. First, that the "defense" which American leaders are talking about is senseless for Japan, if only because those who are represented as potential enemies in reality present no threat to it. And second that, as the country's own experience shows, in our time a state's influence is not only determined by its military potential. Through its economic development and foreign trade Japan has achieved -- can anyone seriously dispute this? -- much more than it would obtain from missiles or any other sophisticated weapons.

Not everyone in the country agrees with these premises. Some people long for Japan's former military strength. In certain circles the idea is current that Japan needs a mighty military and even nuclear potential. I wil not try to judge how far these people influence the formation of the country's foreign policy course. The only thing that is clear is that they are very active and very fond of engaging in demagoguery and kindling chauvinism. They, more than anyone else, shout about "territorial claims" against the Soviet Union, hindering our two countries from establishing relations which would accord with their position in the world and their geographical proximity.

The purpose of the trip to Japan by the author of these observations was to take part in the traditional annual symposium of scientists and experts from the two countries. The meeting was behind closed doors, but the main result of its work, expressed in a joint communique, was made public. New efforts must be made on both sides to lead Soviet-Japanese relations out of the impasse and build them on the basis of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. It goes without saying that this will do no harm to anyone and will be extremely advantageous to our two countries.

U.S. 'DISTORTION' AROUSES AFGHAN PROTEST

LD060750 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 6 Jan 83

[DRA People Rebuffing USA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent statement, rudely distorting the situation in and around Afghanistan, has aroused the angry protest of the broadest sections of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Kabul correspondent of PRAVDA Oleg Vitsenko writes in the newspaper today. The arrogant intervention by the head of the American Administration into the internal affairs of a sovereign state has been denounced and exposed by the Afghan Government, numerous public organizations and mass media of the country, the correspondent points out. Demonstrations and meetings of protest were held throughout Afghanistan which were attended by many hundreds of thousands of working people.

In their speeches the participants in the meetings laid bare the hypocrisy of the White House boss who tried to defend hired killers and robbers as "defenders" of freedom and the Islam in Afghanistan, Oleg Kitsenko goes on to say. From the example of the countries of Indochina, Lebanon, El Salvador, the Republic of South Africa and Namibia the speakers showed that American imperialism is the main threat to the freedom of the peoples and to human rights.

It is precisely Washington that organizes the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, speakers at the meetings said. 80 camps where gangs of counter-revolutionary mercenaries are trained and armed for infiltrating Afghanistan have been set up on Pakistani territory mainly subsidised by the United States and its allies. Last year alone shipments of arms to these gangs, organized by the Central Intelligence Agency, increased two or three fold.

The latest anti-Afghan pronouncements of the American President, said participants in the protest campaign quoted by the correspondent, are evidence of Washington's intention to continue and expand the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to take away from its people the achievements of the April Revolution which expresses their will and aspirations.

These days the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have given a resolute rebuff to Western attempts to distort the nature of the internationalist Soviet assistance to friendly Afghanistan, the correspondent points out. All speeches and statements said that the USSR had introduced its limited military contingent at the request of the lawful Afghan Government when imperialism and reaction began large-scale intervention against Democratic Afghanistan. The speakers pointed out that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn as soon as foreign armed intervention into Afghan affairs ends and dependable international guarantees are given against the resumption of such intervention. During the nationwide protest campaign, Oleg Kitsenko says, the Afghan people have demonstrated their firm resolve to continue advancing along the road of progressive revolutionary transformations.

MORE ON ANTI-U.S. RALLIES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD051244 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Kabul January 5 TASS -- Over one million workers, peasants, intellectuals, representatives of clergy and students, took part in marches, rallies and meetings held in various provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan last week. Participants in these actions demand the termination of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialist and reactionary forces against revolutionary Afghanistan and express their support for the policy pursued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government.

Thousands of working people of the city of Qal'eh-Ye Now, administrative center of the north-western province of Badghisat, took part in a demonstration in support of the recent statement of the Afghan Government, which resolutely denounces U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They carried streamers with the inscription "no interference of imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan" "hands off revolutionary Afghanistan" and "working people of the country will build a new society. We shall win."

Party and state leaders of the province, representatives of the working people and the clergy, who spoke at a rally held in the central square of Qal'eh-Ye Now, emphatically condemned the intrigues of imperialism against Afghanistan and expressed their readiness to wage a relentless struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs smuggled from abroad till their final elimination. They also pointed out the stable character of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

The elders of the province of Farah expressed at a traditional jirga (conference) their indignation over criminal actions of counterrevolutionaries directed against Afghan Moslems. Mass meetings of the population and servicemen of the Afghan Armed Forces protesting U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were also held in the city of Mazar-e Sharif, administrative center of the province of Balkh, and in Tarin Kowt, administrative center of the province of Oruzgan.

DRA PROPOSALS 'REALISTIC BASIS' FOR SETTLEMENT

PM051209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko dispatch: "To Stop the Undeclared War"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Dec -- The U.S. policy on Afghanistan is causing deep indignation among the Afghan public. In an editorial headlined "Washington Is Responsible for the Aggression Against Our People," the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR describes the American Administration's actions as an intention to continue the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. This is being done on the pretext of the presence on Afghan territory of the limited Soviet troop contingent that was introduced at the request of the DRA Government and Revolutionary Council to repel the external armed aggression.

Washington, the newspaper writes, is still seeking to do everything to overthrow the legitimate DRA Government. That is precisely the assessment that can be made of the praise lavished by U.S. President Reagan on the hired bandits whom CIA agents train on Pakistani territory, arm and send into Afghanistan to sow death and destruction on its soil. It is precisely this aim that is served by the anti-Afghan resolutions calling for "material assistance" to the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs to be stepped up which have been submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

According to the testimony of the American press itself, CIA-organized weapons deliveries to these gangs increased by 100-200 percent last year. And the gangs are being supplied with American-produced chemical grenades, which are being used on Afghan territory.

In the light of these facts the claims that the United States is in favor of solving the Afghan problem "via negotiation" are particularly untenable. There is only one way for a peaceful settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan, the paper stresses. For this the United States must cease the undeclared war against the DRA and respect its territorial integrity and sovereignty. The DRA Government's well-known proposals represent a realistic basis for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

SEYFUL-MULYUKOV ON DRA, WITHDRAWAL CONDITIONS

LD052048 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Last week more than a million workers, peasants, office workers, representatives of the intelligentsia and the clergy, and students took part in marches, meetings and gatherings which are continuing in various provinces of Afghanistan. The demonstrators are demanding an end to the undeclared war launched by the forces of imperialism and reaction against Revolutionary Afghanistan. They express support for the policy being conducted by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the republic. The elders and leaders of a number of Pushtun tribes expressed anger and indignation over the criminal actions of the counterrevolution directed against the Muslims of Afghanistan. Here is Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, the political observer of Soviet television and radio:

[Begin recording] Good day comrades. A new surge of fussy concern for the Afghan counterrevolution has been seen for some time in the capitals of the NATO bloc, above all, in Washington. The bandits and interventionists who use U.S. weapons to brutally kill children, women, leading workers and respected clergymen and blow up schools and hospitals are blasphemously called fighters for freedom and defenders of distinctive Afghan culture in the West. These archreactionaries and mercenaries for imperialism are eagerly received in the government offices of Washington, London and other NATO capitals.

The other day President Reagan declared that the U.S. Administration intends to go on giving generous help to the Afghan basmachis [anticommunist resistance movement in Turkestan 1918-24] and to continue the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But in order to justify its reliance on subversion and violence in a country which is waging a difficult struggle against medieval darkness, for the future of its people, Washington is resorting to banal slander against the Soviet Union and the lawful Afghan Government. The White House is loudly accusing the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. This deliberate falsehood was officially refuted by our country. It was also refuted by the conclusions drawn by UN experts. Indeed, it is impossible to confirm something which does not exist in actual fact.

Reports from Kabul draw a picture of a broad conspiracy by U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries against revolutionary Afghanistan. The detachments of basmachis in neighboring Pakistan are being supplied with U.S. weapons worth tens of millions of dollars. Even the U.S. Embassy in Kabul has been turned into a center for training saboteurs. It was U.S. mercenaries who recently organized a series of explosions in Kabul and murdered (Ahmad Mas'udi), the imam of the Kabul mosque. It was U.S. diplomats who guided the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and supplied them with mines and explosives. The more profoundly the revolutionary processes develop in Afghanistan, the more actively the imperialist reaction operates.

The conflict situation over this country must and can be resolved. The basis of such a settlement was set out in the well-known proposals of Kabul. The Soviet Union went to the assistance of revolutionary Afghanistan at the request of its lawful government and in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Good-neighborliness and Cooperation. We do not intend to leave our forces in Afghanistan forever. The Soviet Union has stated this on more than one occasion. As the TASS statement notes, the limited contingent of Soviet forces will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. But for this to happen, foreign armed interference in Afghan affairs must be ended and there must be reliable international guarantees that interference will not be resumed. [end recording]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

PM051047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Colonel I. Dynin: "With Faith in the Future"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow — Night comes on quickly in Kabul. The sun shines brightly, almost as it does at noon, until the last minute. But then it rapidly slides down behind the mountain range and darkness shrouds the enormous bowl in which the city is situated. However, life in the Afghan capital continues its course. Enterprises operate. The lights burn in the windows of the apartment blocks. Gaily decorated buses with their lights on run through the streets and the stream of vehicles does not diminish.

Driving through the city during these hours it is hard to notice anything alarming. No one stops the traffic or asks for passes and neither explosions nor shots are heard. But the situation changes with the advent of the curfew. The streets and alleys empty, and in the silence which ensues the footsteps of the sentries resoundingly echo and the patrol vehicles slowly crawl along. And sometimes in the glare of their headlights a sinister shadow will suddenly flash by, the barrel of a submachinegun blazes like a wolf's eye and shots ring out.

In Afghanistan the enemies of the revolution who have taken up arms to plunder and murder are called dushmans. It seems that the snakelike hiss of those who have decided to fight the people can be heard in the word itself. Acting surreptitiously, they take aim, with malice and hatred, against the patriots who are seeking to put an end to the centuries-old backwardness and build a new life in the country and who bring the light of knowledge and truth to the cities and villages....

Driving past Kabul University we saw young men on watch. They were marching peacefully by the building, smiling at the women students and affably nodding to the passersby. And it was hard to imagine that their smiles would not please some people, that some people would see them as enemies.

But one day shots rang out. Two members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan -- [Faraydun] and (Abdulsamil) -- died at the bandits' hands on the steps of the university. Their only "crime" was that they both dreamed of becoming students. Even more tragic was the death of library worker Atifah. An armed bandit penetrated the building and stabbed Atifah several times. One of the stab wounds proved fatal.

The university, the library, a truck rushing cement to a peaceful construction site. It is these targets which the enemies select for their attacks in imperialism's undeclared war against Afghanistan. The aim of these acts of terrorism is to sow panic and the seeds of distrust in the new authorities. But the dushmans are powerless. The cause of the revolution is in reliable hands.

Colonel Tayyeb Nezamuddin, the Kabul military commandant, rose to greet me with a smile and, following the Afghan custom, touched his cheek to mine three times. He speaks Russian well and with great pleasure.

"I'm an ex-paratrooper, you know;" he sets cups on the table and pours tea. "I have 150 jumps to my credit. I have four children. I have given my sons Afghan names and called my daughters Lida and Nelya.

Tayyeb has commanded a company and was chief of airborne troop training and regiment chief of staff. But for 3 years now he has headed the Kabul commandant's office without once going on leave. That is his official duty. From early morning until late evening Col Nezamuddin is in his office, but sometimes even at home, late at night, telephone calls give him no rest. Every incident on the capital's streets causes him profound heartfelt anguish.

A bomb has exploded in a restaurant. Several people, including adolescents, have died. The criminals must be found.... A patrol has found a mine in its area. Risking his life, one of the soldiers has carried it from a hotel building and it has been harmlessly detonated in a park. The daring soldier must be encouraged.

"Do you know what I dream of?" tayyeb says warmly and emotionally. "I dream of the time when not a single shot will be heard in Kabul, and people will start to live, work and relax in peace."

Farid La'li, secretary of the PDPA Regional Committee in Kabul's fifth region, also mentioned this. He is just 25 years old but he looks even younger. Small, thin, smiling and lively, Farid at first seemed to me to be a student who had dropped in at the regional committee on business. And I was almost right. Although La'li has headed the regional party organization for 2 years now, he graduated as an extramural student from Kabul Polytechnical Institute just a few months ago. He has enormous resolve. In addition to his basic work, he lectures free of charge on political economy at the teachers institute. He learned Russian by himself because he had dreamed since childhood of visiting the Soviet Union. But so far this dream has not come true. Before the April Revolution he did not have the money for such a trip. His father was unemployed and the family was a large one. Farid has five sisters and two brothers. Then the situation in the country did not permit him to make the trip. And now every condition would seem to exist, but there is no time. Over 70,000 people live in his region. A polytechnical and teachers' institute, a social sciences institute and the academy of the Sarandov (that is what the militia is called in Afghanistan) are situated on its territory. There is a textile factory, a plant for the production of medical equipment and supplies and an elevator and bakery.

Farid discusses the affairs of the region just as enthusiastically as he works:

"We now have 22,000 school pupils, whereas before the revolution there were only 7,000. Every day the free polyclinic serves up to 100 people. Some 600 families have received apartments. A kindergarten has been created. One more school is being constructed." What Farid himself has not yet been able to accomplish has become possible, with his aid, for many Afghans. In just 1 year over 100 young men and women became students in Moscow, Tashkent and other cities.

"I will probably succeed in visiting the USSR soon," Farid says and, sighing, adds: "But so far it is totally impossible."

The enemies of the revolution do not like the changes taking place in the republic. Thus, three schools have been burned down in Farid's region. But the number of pupils is growing. And what is notable is that little girls, to whom the road to knowledge was formerly closed, are now sitting at the school desks.

Two forces have clashed in the country -- the light of the new and the shadows of the past. Realizing that they cannot shut out the sun with their hands, the enemies of the revolution have adopted terror and surreptitious attacks. But the people have come to the defense of their new life. More and more workers are taking up arms to protect plants and factories. The young people are joining the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces with increasing eagerness.

Only volunteers serve in the antiaircraft missile unit we visited. It is fully manned. Over 70 percent of the officers, half of the sergeants and many soldiers are PDPA members.

"Even before the April Revolution our unit was called a red unit," its commander, Colonel Walishah says. "And that is understandable. Many of our specialists had joined the PDPA and begun the struggle to change the existing system."

Walishah himself comes from a Pushtun tribe. He led a nomadic life with his parents. He grazed the landowners' cows. He learned to read and write not at school, but in the field. On reaching adulthood he joined the PDPA. Then he studied and became an officer. Soon after the revolution he was appointed unit commander. He received the military rank of colonel early. He has been awarded a "for bravery" medal.

"We need bravery every day," Walishah says. "Last year division commander Lieutenant Colonel Mukhammad Yusuf died. The dushmans opened fire on the column during a march. He was the senior officer and was riding in the leading vehicle. Former chief of staff Lieutenant Colonel (Khanaka) was appointed in his place. A man of firm will. Not so long ago he taught the bandits a good lesson."

The missile men in this unit have close ties with the servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet troops. Colonel Walishah tells how the dushmans once attacked an Afghan subunit delivering freight to a remote position. Battle was joined. There were wounded.

"The situation was very complex," the unit commander continues his tale. "And it was a good thing the Soviet servicemen arrived in time. The two Aushev brothers and a doctor with them. I remember everyone called him Ivan. A very brave doctor. He tended the wounded under direct fire. He saved many people from death."

The missile men are serving under difficult conditions. Some subunits are stationed far into the mountains. The dushmans lay mines along the routes to them. But in response to the intrigues of the revolution's enemies the antiaircraft servicemen are raising their combat readiness still higher. At the final check two divisions received an overall excellent rating and the unit won first place among all the air defense units.

Returning from our visit to the missile men we cross almost the entire city. Kabul is colorful and varied. Zones of modern houses and of dwellings carved directly into the cliffs and resembling honeycombs. A new Niva [automobile] rushing along the street and a donkey trotting along the sidewalk, the uncovered faces of women students near the university and a woman shrouded in a yashmak....

Many of the people we met in Afghanistan stressed that the situation in the country is stabilizing despite the intrigues of the enemies of the revolution. This could be seen clearly from the mood of Kabul's inhabitants. For instance, on noticing our vehicle, road workers straightened up for a minute and waved amiably to us. Showing his white teeth in a smile, a small boy selling oranges shouted something.

...The tranquil working day had taken over from the uneasy night. The bright sun was at its height over Kabul. There were many people on the streets. And it was clear from their mood and their looks that they believe firmly in their republic's bright future.

BAKU RADIO CRITICIZES HOSTILITY AGAINST DRA

GF051747 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Imperialism Is Fighting Against the Afghan People"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, recently the United States and a number of other countries have resorted to [word indistinct] moves.

Through such moves, they are contemplating tarnishing the policy pursued by the Soviet Union regarding Afghanistan and (?distorting) the successful social (?changes) in that country. The planner and implementor of this movement is the [word indistinct] circles in the United States.

President Reagan has made an exclusive statement carrying calumnies against the dignity of the Soviet Union and the DRA. Meanwhile, [words indistinct] circles in a number of countries, which are in touch with Washington, have not refrained from escalating the war of words. By maintaining this war of words, the imperialist circles in the United States intend to clarify that they intend to continue considering interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan as their right. This invention began particularly at a time when, after the April Revolution, an opportunity arose for the [word indistinct] and toiling Afghan people to resolve the most important daily issues they came across. Washington and international reactionary forces fear that the Afghan people's revolution may be taken as an example by people in the region for achieving progress. It can also be taken as an example by other peoples who wish to rid themselves of the chains of neocolonialism.

Meanwhile, it must be recalled that the regime of the shah of Iran had actively participated in the undeclared war against the Afghan people from the very beginning. This regime, which has been crushed under the weight of the populist revolution, had spared nothing for depriving the Afghan people of the fruits of their revolution.

The undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing. U.S. imperialism is using Pakistan for this war. However, it is common knowledge that the CIA is also endeavoring to use the land of Iran for the same purpose. Numerous Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who have fled abroad and become the mercenaries of intelligence networks of U.S. imperialism and other countries, (?have based themselves in Iran). It is thus apparent that those who clamor for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan for the sake of the DRA's sovereignty should first take measures to secure the cessation of the criminal acts of the harmful imperialist agents against the DRA. Regrettably however, we see the opposite of this, not only in U.S. moves, but also in the activities of a number of other countries which claim that they supposedly (?favor a political settlement) of the situation around Afghanistan. Actually, this is the reason for the continuation of such a disputed issue in that part of the world.

PDPA MESSAGE CALLS FOR WORKING PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

TA051309 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee requested all working people to support the government's efforts in maintaining peace and restoring law and order in the country. In the message of the PDPA Central Committee addressed to the people on the occasion of the anniversary of the convening of the first congress of the party, which was broadcast by Afghanistan radio, confidence was expressed that the Afghan people will [word indistinct] and defeat the plots of the revolution's foes.

COMPARISON OF KITSENKO REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 January carries on page 4 a correspondent O. Kitsenko report datelined Kabul, 1 January. This report, published under the heading "Hands Off Afghanistan," has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 3 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...meetings of protest were held yesterday and today in Qandahar, Paktia... (supplying phase and omitting the phrase, "the correspondent goes");

PRAVDA inserts the following paragraph between paragraphs three and four:

Speaking at a meeting in Jalabad, the worker (Wakhabshakh) stated that as is clear from President Reagan's speech, American imperialism is trying at any price to rob Afghanistan's working people of their revolutionary gains. But Afghanistan's working people will never permit that. The working class support their revolutionary government and will do everything, he said, to thwart American plans to restore the old order in Afghanistan. (supplying additional paragraph);

Paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...a speech at the same meeting. Bandits, trained and.... (rewording)

LEADERSHIP NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADERS

LD031652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Comrades Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov and Rusakov have sent a telegram from aboard their plane to Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and Jablonski, chairman of the State Council. It says:

Dear comrades: Flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic en route for Prague, we send you and the fraternal Polish people cordial greetings and good wishes for successes in the new year.

PRAVDA ON USSR-POLISH TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL

PM051017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 82 Second Edition p 8

[A. Borisov report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Soviet-Polish ties are strengthening and developing and economic cooperation and trade are expanding. Evidence of this is provided by the protocol on trade turnover and payments between the two countries for 1983, signed 23 December. It is envisaged that the volume of Soviet-Polish trade turnover next year will be R9.7 billion, an increase of 8.9 percent on the current year. The USSR and Poland will widely exchange the traditional articles. As before, Poland will satisfy a significant proportion of its requirements for the main types of fuel and raw material goods by way of imports from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, acting on the basis of its desire to give Poland economic assistance and support, has granted Poland credit to balance the difference in reciprocal deliveries of goods. An agreement was also signed on additional reciprocal deliveries in 1983 of certain goods with a view to helping Poland fully exploit its light industry production capacities.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. 'ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITY'

LD031830 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] The facts prove that all the main roads of anti-Polish activity lead to Washington. Various leftist reformist tendencies and groupings and rightist forces, including the West German revanchists, act in concert with Washington. All these forces in the West support the counterrevolutionary groups in Poland and have flared up with an unexpected love of the Polish union movement. Previously they were interested in the Solidarity leadership, but now their interest lies with the leaders of the Polish underground that stems from this trade union. This interest by the Western patrons, those across the ocean above all, does not just express itself in praising the underground and suggesting counterrevolutionary watchwords, plans and conceptions, but also finds voice in seven figure hard currency transfers and the most up-to-date printing equipment and communications installations. For many months the United States has been openly or secretly interfering in the domestic affairs of the sovereign Polish state. The White House is striving to destroy the Polish economy and inflict a crippling blow on the living standard of every Pole.

It is enough to state that Washington's sanctions deprive the Pole in the street of many of the fundamental varieties of foodstuff. Not only does the United States violate bilateral political, economic and cultural agreements it has signed with the Polish Government, but it also makes no bones about infringing the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

The United States imposes its diktat on a state with which the United States maintains normal diplomatic relations. To this day, in Washington they cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the tactics aimed at kindling fratricidal conflicts and anarchy in Poland have ended in fiasco, just as the attempt to exert pressure on the authorities of the Polish People's Republic to make them resolve the Polish problems in the spirit of the American doctrine of East-West confrontation has become bankrupt. The United States exerts brutal pressure on its allies in Western Europe by forcing them to take part in sanctions that they calculate will force Poland to cave in in the face of American diktat.

In recent months Ronald Reagan has been exploiting the entire power of the enormous apparatus for waging propaganda war against Poland with particular intensity. The head of the White House and his advisors are also not above making personal attacks on Polish leaders. The head of the American Administration is expending no little effort to torpedo Poland's vitally important interests in the international arena. It is well known that in the course of his last visit to the FRG and West Berlin Ronald Reagan clearly wooed those revanchists unwilling to reconcile themselves to the final shape of the Polish border on the Oder and Neisse.

Nevertheless, more and more signals are appearing to indicate that an awareness is growing in the Old Continent of the fact that Poland, which is regaining its strength and possesses powerful allies, has not become and will not be a trifle to be dallied with in the games of the imperialist policy of the United States. In this context TRYBUNA LUDU writes: The virulence and undaunted ambitions and political shortsightedness of the present U.S. Administration, which would like to view Poland as an instrument of its policies, is an astonishing dissonance. These hopes are illusory and unrealizable.

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ARMY VIEW OF POLISH LIFE

PM291555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Captain 1st Class N. Shumikhin report under the "Polish Notebook" rubric: "For People's Hearts and Minds"]

[Text] Warsaw, Poznan, Moscow -- A crowd of young children were milling about at the intersection of Marszalkowska Street and Jerozolimskie Avenue. The young teacher patiently arranged them in pairs and when the children stepped into the road the stream of vehicles which had previously been racing along Marszalkowska Street immediately stopped. The drivers, seemingly forgetting their urgent business, smiled at the young citizens of Warsaw who were crossing the broad thoroughfare in an untidy column.

At that hour of the morning the sky over Warsaw, which was dotted with thin clouds, was turning blue. The sun was uncharacteristically warm for November and probably for that reason many pedestrians were strolling unhurriedly along the sidewalk. All around was an air of calm and it was somehow forgotten that martial law is still being maintained in Poland.

When I shared these impressions with Captain J. Markowski, a military journalist and our guide around Warsaw, he replied like this:

"It is true, the situation in the country has improved. A further stabilization of the situation is taking place at present. But if you were to look at what was happening elsewhere here before 13 December last year: More than once at this very intersection outrages were committed by the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] rabble in league with Solidarity extremists. There were even calls to erect barricades. You will not meet anything like that now either in Warsaw or in any other cities. But the enemy has not stopped his operations. The struggle for people's hearts and minds continues."

The conversation also turned to this persistent daily struggle at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military-Political Academy where we Soviet military journalists were invited after our first day's stay in Warsaw. We familiarized ourselves with the training process in the academy's three faculties -- the historical-political, economic and educational faculties -- and viewed the auditorium and classrooms, and everywhere we went the conversations finished with a reference to the events of last year which was a year of struggle to preserve and continue Poland's socialist statehood.

"Our professors and teaching staff and students also made their contribution to this struggle," Col J. Henryk, chief of the academy's Political Section, related. "After the introduction of martial law, for example, graduate students spent 6 weeks at enterprises, in the workers' midst. They clarified the situation that had taken shape, monitored the fulfillment of the laws and directives of the Military Council of National Salvation and helped to establish order."

The academy's professors and teaching staff worked particularly fruitfully. The names of Prof Col L. Wojtasik, Prof Col M. Michalik and Prof Col J. Muszynski, who did a lot to study the situation that had taken shape in Poland and to improve educational work with people, were mentioned to us.

Scientific staffers of the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military-Political Academy carried out sociological research at various levels of the Polish Army. The situation within the Army was discussed at a scientific-practical conference held 2 months after the introduction of martial law.

Life has shown that the Polish Army adheres to firm socialist stances. Commanders, political workers and Army PZPR organizations were able to prove to those who had not immediately analyzed the complex situation that there is not and cannot be a People's Poland without socialism and without close unity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community countries.

Our path from Warsaw led to Poznan. We went there by car. The narrow pavement had been worn by heavily-laden trucks which was an indication of the intensive work rate of the surrounding cities and settlements. Everything gave you the feeling that the Polish economy, which has been subjected to various sanctions by the United States and its allies and paralyzed by the strikes sparked off by "Solidarity," is entering better days.

"Of course, there are a great number of economic difficulties in the country and it will take more than 1 year to overcome them," Col J. Kolaczynski, who was accompanying us on the trip, said. "But the people and the PZPR are coping with them. The country has a reliable production potential. Just look at the industrial enterprises that have been created in Poland during the years of socialist building."

In fact even along the 300 km route from Warsaw to Poznan we saw several modern enterprises of this kind. The glass and concrete-built cable plant and shops in Ozarow and the metallurgical enterprise and pharmaceutical factory in Kutno were pleasant to look at. The salt mines near the city of Klodawa and the coal mines near Konin, which is also well known for its aluminum plant, presented an impressive panorama. And everywhere you could see new residential districts with cultural and trade centers and consumer service enterprises.

"The gains are obvious," Colonel Kolaczynski continued, "and the people are fully resolved to defend them by every available means."

The same topic was discussed during the talks with workers of the Gen J. Wybicki state farm, an agricultural enterprise in the settlement of Manieczki, which we had occasion to visit. This enterprise, which has over 6,500 hectares of land and over 5,000 head of livestock, is one of the most profitable and best organized of the farms of its kind.

"'Solidarity' even attempted to approach us at one time, but received the most firm rebuff," Gryca recalled. "People did not even want to listen to its emissaries. That is understandable. Everyone lives well here. Judge for yourself. Stockraisers' average monthly earnings are, in places, about Z11,000 and over Z10,000 for arable farmers. At the end of the year, after the final results have been added up, each worker receives a further 6 months average earnings on top of that sum. Of the 230 families on our state farm 170 have their own car. We have a cultural center and a leisure and creativity center.

"All of this was possible thanks to people's power and socialist methods of management and distribution of incomes. The state farm has a strong collective headed by a PZPR organization which numbers 360 Communists and which did not lose its monolithic character during last year's events."

Well, such cohesion is the reliable guarantee of a better future and the most important condition for a resolute and increasingly effective struggle against social evil. And W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in his recent speech on Polish central television and radio, said that this struggle will also continue in the future.

That speech, like the December session of the Polish Sejm, which examined questions relating to the suspension of martial law, was awaited impatiently and with great interest even during the time that we were in Poland. Wherever we went talk was turning to the preparation for it.

"Operational groups of specially trained people are currently working in all labor collectives and social organizations," said Col J. Celek, member of the Military Council and chief of the Polish Air Force Political Administration. "They are repeatedly studying the situation at local level and the fulfillment of the directives of the Military Council of National Salvation. It can already be said that order and legality have begun to strengthen in the country and favorable trends have begun to take root in the national economy. But the situation remains complex. The political and class struggle against socialism's enemies continues."

The colonel became head of the Air Force Political Administration on the introduction of martial law after his predecessor -- Brigade General E. Lukasik -- became first secretary of the Poznan PZPR Voivodship Committee. Previously J. Celek, doctor of historical sciences, held a chair at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military-Political Academy. In conversation with us he analyzed in detail past and present events in the country and drew precise conclusions from them.

"I believe," Col Celek argued, "that one of the main and paramount tasks is to comprehensively strengthen people's socialist selfawareness, including that of servicemen, particularly young servicemen. As for officers, the majority of them are politically mature people. For example, 80 percent of our Air Force officers are PZPR members or candidate members. But even that does not mean that one need not be concerned with political educational work with officer cadres or with their Marxist-Leninist training."

Problems of molding a communist and Marxist-Leninist world outlook also exist within Polish military-academic institutions. We saw this for ourselves when visiting the Stefan Czarniecki Higher Officers Tank Academy in Poznan. Having examined these problems in detail for several years, Col J. Szmatula said that the main difficulty is the struggle against religious prejudice which holds captive many first-year entrants of the academy. In the graduate course the picture is very different and only a few individuals remain believers.

"People are maturing physically, politically and spiritually," Col C. Jedrys, academy deputy chief, summed up the conversation. "Of course, this is not happening automatically but as a result of the great deal of educational work being done with students by our commanders, political workers and party organizations. And work is not only being done with the students. Following the introduction of martial law four party groups were formed in the academy which have worked successfully at industrial enterprises in the city...."

Yes, we were told at the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces on the day we left Warsaw, the representatives of Poland's Armed Forces have justified the hopes placed on them in the struggle for people's hearts and minds and for the establishment of order and the consolidation of legality. The military are still making a worthy contribution to the further stabilization of the situation in socialist Poland. The worst is behind it, as Comrade W. Jaruzelski has said, and the skies above it are brightening.

## REGIONAL PAPER SEES CONTINUED STRUGGLE IN POLAND

PM311143 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Dec 82 p 3

[Dispatch by TASS correspondent N. Tretyakov: "Poland: the Struggle Continues"]

[Text] Katowice/Warsaw -- On the last day of the outgoing year of 1982 the law on the suspension of martial law approved by the Sejm comes into force in Poland. This is yet another step along the path of normalizing the situation in the country. In adopting the law, the supreme legislative organ of People's Poland granted the government certain powers to stop possible actions by counterrevolutionaries.

...During the alarming days of December last year I happened to be present in my capacity as a foreign correspondent at what proved to be the last meeting of the national commission of Solidarity held at the Gdansk shipyard. Hiding behind the facade of a trade union, the ringleaders of this counterrevolutionary organization had at that time set an overt course toward the elimination of the socialist system in Poland. The date for the antipeople's putsch had been set -- 17 December 1981. Having discarded their mask, the overambitious leaders of Solidarity and members of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Confederation for an Independent Poland underground organizations were calling for people's power to be overthrown and bourgeois systems restored in the country.

The sinister plans of the counterrevolutionaries, who were acting in collusion with reactionary forces in the West, were thwarted by the introduction of martial law in the country. The high professional training and precise actions of Polish Army servicemen prevented a national tragedy -- a fratricidal war. But the putsch organizers did not lay down their arms. They made a number of attempts to stage strikes at major industrial enterprises, particularly the Gdansk shipyard, the Katowice metallurgical combine and a number of mines. The counterrevolutionaries used psychological terror, spread false rumors and did not shrink from threats of physical reprisals.

However the overwhelming majority of the Polish working class did not succumb to the provocations. Polish working people began to realize what kind of anarchy and disorder the irresponsible leaders of Solidarity and ringleaders of subversive organizations were trying to plunge the country into.

The forces of public order eliminated the hotbeds of tension. They seized stockpiles of weapons and gasoline bombs, many tons of subversive antisocialist and anti-Soviet leaflets and brochures and material testifying to the Solidarity leaders' direct links with imperialist intelligence services.

From the moment of the introduction of martial law there was a gradual reactivation of life in the party, which had lost its militancy after 18 months of anarchy in the country and as a result of the splittist activity of factionalists and revisionist and opportunist elements. Antiparty groupings had striven to isolate the PZPR from society and to deprive the party of influence on shaping the situation in the country. One of

the typical leaders of these groupings was S. Bratkowski, former chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists dissolved during the period of martial law, who was subsequently expelled from the PZPR on the suggestion of the Warsaw party organization. History has repeatedly proved that opportunists of this kind always slide ultimately to extreme rightist positions. This was also the case with S. Bratkowski. Now, having transferred to the editorial staff of the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, he actively preaches the concepts of inveterate clericalism.

The PZPR faces a task of enormous importance and scale -- restoring a militant party ideological aktiv capable of leading rank and file Communists in its wake. From items in the central and voivodship party press it is possible to draw the conclusion that passivity and a lack of vigorous action can still be observed in many grassroots party organizations. In conversation Polish comrades offer many explanations for this, particularly the personal qualities of individual party organization secretaries, the situation in the given industrial enterprise and the economic situation in the country as a whole.

When anarchy was raging consumer goods and food production in Poland fell to a critical level. As a result of the introduction of martial law it was possible to adopt resolute measures aimed at stabilizing the national economy, restoring the violated cooperative links between industrial enterprises and providing the population with basic necessities. As a result the decline in production has halted and gradual growth in comparison with last year's level can be observed. Consumer goods, albeit in limited quantities as yet, are appearing in the stores.

Great successes have been achieved by the miners. As Polish Deputy Minister of Mining and Power Industry M. Glanowski told a Katowice news conference for foreign journalists, miners will produce 189.5 million tons of coal this year, which is considerably in excess of the plan target and almost 37 million tons more than in 1981.

Despite the economic blockade by certain imperialists states headed by the United States, Poland is beginning to emerge step by step from the profound crisis thanks to the assistance of the socialist community countries, primarily the USSR.

There is an increasingly clear understanding in the country of the real state of affairs. I was recently given the opportunity with a group of foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw to visit the Wujek mine in the center of Katowice, where a tragedy was played out during the frosty days of the second half of December last year. The press reported at that time that a group of irresponsible elements had organized a strike and an attack on representatives of the forces of public order at the mine. As we were told at the mine, the strike was organized by counterrevolutionary emissaries who came to the mine from Gdansk, Krakow and other cities. Their main argument, miner A. Murawiec said, consisted of psychological and physical terror. They were armed and threatened the miners with reprisals. As a result people died, but the organizers of the strike calmly watched the development of events from a safe place.

Polish workers react with indignation to false and provocative Western mass media reports and commentaries on the situation in Poland. Thus, Western journalists accredited in Warsaw are saying that the high production figures in the mining industry are attributable to fear: There is allegedly a soldier standing behind every miner. The workers' indignation about this is boundless. I witnessed a scene 680 meters underground at a mine where, of course, there was nobody to be seen except working miners. Western television cameramen came down and one of the miners said, laughing: "Smile, you guys!" and the men smiled amicably.

So martial law is being suspended in Poland. However, in the words of Division General B. Stachura, first deputy minister of internal affairs, the defeat inflicted on the enemy does not yet mean that the counterrevolutionary elements, who are controlled by their masters across the ocean, have laid down their arms. Plans to combat people's power are still being elaborated. It is also impossible to rule out the possibility of attempts to use the visit which John Paul II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, is scheduled to make to Poland in summer 1983 for political provocations.

The reactionary underground, Polish political and public figures consider, has not abandoned its sinister plans. The counterrevolution has not been definitively routed. In conversations Polish Communists express the view that the ideological and political struggle in Poland will continue during the period of the suspension of martial law. Consideration must be given to the fact, they say, that the reactionary section of the clergy and the intelligentsia and the section of young people under their influence will continue to urge the restoration of Solidarity -- that is, to advocate virtually the same counterrevolutionary plans as were thwarted on 13 December 1981 by the introduction of martial law in the country.

POLISH JOURNALIST WRITES ON USSR JUBILEE

PM051443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Article by T. Lubiejewski, chief editor of the journal POLSKA and Polish Sejm deputy, under the rubric "Publicist's Platform": "Example of Socialism"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The outgoing year will remain in people's memories for a long time. The Soviet people, the socialist community and all progressive mankind have just celebrated the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the country which was the trailblazer in the world's socialist transformation. The Soviet Union greeted this important milestone with impressive successes in all spheres of life, showing the whole world the magnitude and strength of socialism and opening up new horizons before mankind.

"...We have created a powerful state," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the report "60 Years of the USSR." "The USSR, whose formation was not only a major step in the development of socialism but also a very important turning point in the course of world history."

The Polish public celebrated the USSR's 60th anniversary with profound respect and recognition for the historic achievements of the CPSU and the working people of the land of the Soviets, which W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, expressed in his speech at the ceremonial session in Moscow. We will never forget that it was with the Great October Socialist Revolution that the independence Poland acquired was linked. The Soviet Union, as the decisive force in the defeat of German fascism, saved the Polish people from annihilation. It was at the USSR's initiative that the age-old Polish lands between the Oder, the Neisse and the Baltic were returned to us. Great significance attached to the Soviet Union's support for the revolutionary and progressive forces in my fatherland, which promoted Poland's embarkation on the path of socialist building. Thanks to the USSR the other peoples of East Europe were also liberated from fascist occupation. They also traveled the path of building a new society. The socialist community, which today plays a major role in the world, was formed.

The experience of creating socialism in the USSR is an inspiring example. Liberated from oppression, the working class and working people created a new social system which ensured in a brief historical period an unprecedentedly rapid economic and spiritual upsurge in society.

The example of the USSR is an inviting, guiding beacon, the hope of mankind. Poland's future and the security of its borders on the Oder, the Neisse and the Baltic are closely linked with the sum total of Polish-Soviet relations, based on new principles since World War II and strengthened and developed in the postwar period. Fundamental importance attaches to the Polish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed on 21 April 1945 and extended on 8 April 1965, which rightly gave legal status to the traditional ties between our peoples and the friendship tempered in the joint revolutionary struggle and reinforced by brotherhood in arms on the battlefield in the fight against the Hitlerite invaders.

Polish-Soviet economic, cultural and scientific and technical cooperation was the main factor in my country's restoration and postwar development. The Soviet Union today is Poland's main trading partner. During the years of socialist building the wholehearted fraternal friendship between our peoples has strengthened still further. Major socialist construction projects in Poland such as the V.I. Lenin and Katowice metallurgical combines, the Plock petroleum refining combine and dozens of others to whose construction Soviet people have made a valuable contribution and to which they have given all-round assistance have become an expression of this friendship and cooperation. I should like to say that the human infrastructure of our friendship at all levels and degrees of social life is rich and vital. Its deep roots are nurtured by the creative experience of collaboration in resolving many questions and important problems of the present day and in surmounting difficulties.

The Polish people approve the USSR's Leninist peace policy aimed at safeguarding the peoples' security and easing tension, at the same time accepting it as the supreme objective of Polish foreign policy. My country's working people wholeheartedly support the new Soviet disarmament proposal which serves the cause of preventing nuclear war and preserving peace.

It is not the socialist countries' fault that swords have still not been reforged into plowshares. The U.S. plans to deploy missiles of a new type in Europe, the doctrine of waging "local" wars and similar insane aspirations are nothing but the latest attempts to secure military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. That is why we are fully aware that without the strength of the peaceful shield which the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces represent it would be impossible to guarantee the security of our peoples and peace in Europe.

As is well known, Poland is experiencing a difficult period now. The imposition of martial law halted counterrevolution's offensive. A slow but steady normalization process is underway in the country now. The Polish working people mainly advocate the consolidation of public order. This has made it possible to take the decision to suspend martial law, and although great efforts, persistent work and consistency will still be required to overcome the crisis, a growing preponderance of positive processes in Poles' daily life is already noticeable. Political life in the country is stabilizing, and progress can be seen in the economy, expressed in the growth of industrial output. We are entering the new year hopefully. We know that it too will be hard. But the communists and the working class will do everything to ensure that 1983 proves an important stage in consolidating socialism on Polish soil.

Despite the hostile actions of certain circles in the West, our country is and will remain an indestructible link of the socialism community. The unprecedented subversive propagandist aggression and economic sanctions employed by the West against Poland are also doomed to failure. The direct interference of the U.S. President and the White House administration in our internal affairs is a graphic example of imperialist policy and a violation of the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The ideological, moral and material support rendered by the USSR and the entire socialist community is of invaluable assistance to us Poles. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are showing the whole world the humane goals of socialism and the strength of our people's real international solidarity.

KISELEV RECEIVES VISITING SLOVENIAN DELEGATION

WA030915 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 11 December 1982 publishes on page 1 under the headline "Friendly Visit" three BELTA reports, totaling 1,000 words, on the activities of a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia headed by Council Chairman Janes Zemljaric.

The first item reports a meeting of the delegation with: T. Ya. Kiselev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Belorussian CP Central Committee first secretary; A.N. Aksenov, Belorussian SSR council of Ministers chairman; V.F. Mitskevich, Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; and S.A. Bronnikov, head of a Belorussian CP Central Committee department.

PRAVDA CITES GDR LEADER ON USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

PM061047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec -- The Soviet Union's stance on the question of the preservation of peace as set out by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremonial session on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, finds full support from the GDR, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, writes. In an article devoted to the year's results which is published today by GDR central newspapers, he points out that the Soviet Union is playing the decisive part in the struggle for peace.

He noted that there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This determines the GDR's policy in the sphere of relations with the FRG.

We proceed from the premise that both German states should make a constructive contribution to ensuring peace and security.

It is important that Bonn's policy, proceeding from the treaties that have been concluded, should contribute to countering the exacerbation of international tension and should free relations with the GDR of all the dead weight hindering progress in those relations. Illusions of a greater Germany are futile. They have already led to catastrophe. As for the GDR and the FRG, they are two independent sovereign states with different social systems which belong to different alliances. Only by taking these facts into account can progress be achieved in relations between the GDR and the FRG, the article says.

In connection with the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe planned for 1983, E. Honecker stressed that it is the firm demand of all who advocate peace and want a future for Europe that the deployment of these weapons be abandoned.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TU DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM311013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Dec 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At Invitation of AUCCTU"]

[Text] V. Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia, and (E. Grokhol), chief of its International Section, were in Moscow 12-14 December at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation members were received by V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, and had a talk with K. Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU. Questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak trade union ties, and also current problems of the international trade union movement were discussed during the meetings.

FRG TO STUDY NEW WARSAW PACT PEACE PROPOSAL

LD051928 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn January 5 TASS -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher declared today that the West German Government is going in all seriousness to study the new proposal of the Warsaw treaty member-countries for a treaty on the mutual non-use of armed force and the maintenance of relations of peace with the member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

FRG WRITER SUPPORTS USSR PEACE INITIATIVES

PM051639 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 January Second Edition publishes on page 6 under the rubric "Writer's Notes" a 2,800-word article by Friedrich (Khittser) of Wolfratshausen in the FRG entitled "Beacon of Hope." The article deals with the threat posed to peace in Europe and throughout the world by the U.S. and NATO arms buildup in West Europe, pointing to the growth of the antiwar movement in Europe and in the United States. The writer concludes by praising the Soviet initiatives in the spheres of international cooperation and disarmament and portrays the Soviet Union as a "beacon of hope" in the struggle for detente.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA COMMENTARIES ON PAPAL SHOOTING

PM051523 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 December 1982 both feature articles on the arrest of Bulgarian airline official Antonov in Italy on a charge of complicity in the attempt on the life of the pope by the Turkish terrorist Agca.

PRAVDA carries a 1,400-word article by V. Bolshakov, on page 5 of its Second Edition, under the headline "Who Benefits From This? Origins of a Falsehood." Bolshakov declares that "information has appeared in the press" on Agca's "links with extreme rightwing West European organizations and with people who performed CIA missions." This was "clearly untimely" for the Reagan Administration's "campaign of 'struggle against international terrorism,' whose forces, according to former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, 'are trained, subsidized and equipped' by the Soviet Union." Bolshakov quotes the assertion of France's L'HUMANITE that "terrorism everywhere is the handiwork of imperialism, not of the 'hand of Moscow.'" Nevertheless, Bolshakov writes, "the organizers of the campaign to 'combat terrorism' continued to seek precisely that 'hand.' And then in late November 1982 in Italy Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov was arrested." Bolshakov cites remarks from Italian politicians and the press as evidence of the "anticommunist propaganda orgy" that has developed over Antonov's arrest. He concludes:

"Those who are now cranking up a slander campaign over the question of the attempt on the pope's life are well aware that neither Bulgaria nor the Soviet Union is implicated in any acts of terror whatever. The authors of these fabrications have no facts, for no such facts exist at all. There are only outright and crude falsehoods and absurd and malicious fabrications. These cannot be regarded as other than a deliberate line toward fueling hostility between states and as an attempt to poison the international atmosphere."

IZVESTIYA carries on page 5 of its morning edition an 800-word article by E. Kovalev headlined "Record For Slander." Kovalev declares that the "propaganda ballyhoo" over Antonov's arrest "is a new record for lies and slander, dirty sensation mongering and political provocation." He suggests that the story of Bulgarian involvement in the papal assassination attempt and in Italian terrorism in general is being used outside Italy "to stir up Catholics against the socialist countries and to undermine mutual understanding between believing and nonbelieving peace champions, and, finally, to try to sow strife in the relations between Poland and other socialist countries, especially Bulgaria.

"It has to be admitted that this is a very convenient story, convenient for the U.S. special services, which, to all appearances, planted it on the Italians and are doing their utmost to push it via their 'resources' in the mass news media," Kovalev writes.

SPANISH KING ON SUPPORT ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

LD061102 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Madrid January 6 TASS -- The head of the Spanish State King Juan Carlos has called upon the Armed Forces of the country to respect the will of the people and the Constitution. In his address on the occasion of the Armed Forces Day he noted that nothing can justify attempts to deal a blow to the Constitution, state and the people. Implying the recent general elections, won by the Socialists, the head of state said that the results of the elections testified to the existing reality, the great importance of the expression of the will of the people.

After the elections many press publications noted that reactionary-minded army representatives negatively treat the Socialists' victory. A conspiracy of a group of officers was uncovered in the courage of the election campaign. They set the aim to stage a coup d'etat and to prevent the Socialist Party from coming to power.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CABLES SPAIN'S PREMIER

LD051116 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- The Soviet Council of Ministers has sent a message to the chairman of the Spanish Government, Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, congratulating him on his appointment to this post and wishing him successes in his work.

In a reply message, Felipe Gonzalez Marquez expressed profound gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed wishes of well-being and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The messages express confidence that the development of good relations between the Soviet Union and Spain meets the interests of the peoples in both countries, the cause of detente and consolidation of universal peace.

U.S. MILITARY 'PLANS' FOR PORTUGAL OUTLINED

LD041909 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 4 Jan 83

["U.S. Striving for the Pyrenees" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- TASS political observer Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The United States assigns Portugal an important role in its plans to use "Rapid Deployment Force" for blatant interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, including the Middle East region.

As has become known from the press, the United States is now looking for "expanded military cooperation" with Portugal. Although it has a major strategic air base in Lajes on the Azores, Washington now wants new military facilities in mainland Portugal. Its plans include construction of an American rocket and satellite monitoring station there, as well as access to a number of Portugese air bases for American refueller planes to provide for greater manoeuvreability of the notorious "Rapid Deployment Force."

On top of it, the Pentagon is also planning to build additional fuel depots in Lajes for its aircraft, and has displayed a keen interest in using the air base in Beja, now leased to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Pentagon is trying to justify its efforts to impose "expanded military cooperation" on Portugal by speculating about "the future political stability" of Spain, where a government of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party has come to power.

Quite in line with the "stick and carrot" principle, the Washington administration is exerting flagrant pressure on Lisbon, accompanied by lavish promises to increase its military and economic aid.

It is indicative that the American-Portuguese military talks are kept in close secrecy because, as the London GUARDIAN stresses, the U.S. Administration is afraid of an outbreak of anti-American attitudes in Portugal.

The Portuguese public displays profound concern over the far-reaching U.S. plans and the Pentagon's intention to deploy on the bases it is looking for nuclear-headed missiles, which will make the country a direct target in case of conflict. Although Washington has hurried to deny the rumor, there is no smoke without fire.

Further expansion of the Pentagon's military presence in the Pyrenean Peninsula would lead to Portugal's substantial involvement in the United States' dangerous and adventurous plans. This development would run counter not only to Portugal's own national interests, but also to the interests of other nations' peace and security.

COMPARISON OF KUZNETSOV AWARD PRESENTATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 January, Second Edition, carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Awards Presented" on the presentation of the Order of Friendship of Peoples Award to two San Marino Communist Party leaders by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian item published in the 3 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, reveals the reports to be identical except for the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line of the PRAVDA version reads:

...San Marino Communist Party.

V.V. Kuznetsov noted that since the foundation of the San Marino Communist Party, its leadership has devoted great attention to strengthening ties of fraternity with the Soviet Union's Communists. Relations between our parties, he said, like the relations... (pick up line two of the second paragraph of the Moscow Domestic Service item, supplying additional passage)

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:

...the lofty award.

The San Marino Communists were warmly congratulated by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and others. (The PRAVDA version ends after supplying additional passage)

GEYVANDOV COMMENTS ON NEAR EAST PEACE EFFORTS

PM051547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA political observer K. Geyvandov article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA International Review": "Flawed Plans and Sound Principles"]

[Text] The New Year, 1983, has arrived. The peoples of the world have greeted it with alarm and hope. Hope that in the New Year commonsense and reason will prevail over madness, making it possible to eliminate many of the concerns which really tormented mankind last year. Of course, these concerns and unease were mainly caused by the behavior of the U.S. Administration, which renounced the detente policy and channeled all its energy into the unrestrained arms race and global confrontation with the Soviet Union, setting itself the illusory goal of achieving military-political superiority and dominating the world. Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America -- there is literally not a single corner of the globe which last year did not experience the baneful fruits of this course on the part of American imperialism and its allies. The small Arab country Lebanon, which gave refuge to the exiled Palestinian people, became the target in 1982 of unprovoked aggression from Israel, perpetrated with Washington's complicity. The shooting continues in Lebanon to this day, and evidently that country and the entire region will remain one of the "hottest spots" on our planet in the New Year, 1983.

At the end of the year America's CBS television screened a reportage from Beriut on how cheerfully the U.S. Marines there celebrated Christmas and how they were preparing to greet the New Year, 1983. By all appearances nobody was embarrassed by the fact that, judging from the assurances of the U.S. President and his administration, they had been planning to bring these warriors home by the New Year holidays. Relatively recently, Washington was making almost daily promises to ensure by the end of the year the withdrawal from Lebanon of the Israeli troops which have been occupying that country since last year's June aggression.

But the world public has long since become accustomed to the fact that the U.S. Administration always tries to disguise its unseemly deeds with a headlong flow of fine-sounding words. The present case is no exception. Under cover of Washington's promises, its "strategic ally" Israel is trying to establish itself seriously and for a long time on Lebanese soil. In recent months agreement appeared to have been reached several times on holding talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops. But each time Tel Aviv either put forward new conditions -- sometimes conditions which it knew were unacceptable to the Lebanese -- or provoked armed clashes, usually between communities, in order to obtain a pretext to delay the start of talks. And although the talks have now begun at last, Israel's leaders, by all appearances, are working not toward the fulfillment of the Lebanese Government's demand for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the country, but toward imposing their own military-political diktat on Beirut.

Meanwhile, Israel's aggression against Lebanon goes on, as the occupiers' excesses and atrocities on Lebanese soil go on. And whereas for the U.S. Marines these are quite natural conditions for wild Christmas and New Year celebrations, for the Lebanese who have found themselves under the interventionists' heel, the situation is dismal, to put it mildly. The Palestinian population's living conditions since the Israeli aggression, as a Palestinian trade union delegation visiting France recently reported, have become really tragic, particularly with the onset of winter. It is almost impossible to find housing, and it is no longer possible to live in tents.

There are tens of thousands of homeless, particularly children, who fled from southern regions. The school year has begun, but the Palestinians have lost their schools through Tel Aviv's aggression. There is no work, no housing, no means to exist. This, the Palestinian trade union figures stated, is the same destruction of people as the carnage at Sabra and Shatila, but by different means. As for Sabra and Shatila, the UN General Assembly session which has just ended by a huge majority adopted a resolution holding up to shame and resolutely condeming the Israeli rulers and their patrons for the bloodbath perpetrated in these Palestinian refugee camps, describing these actions as a real act of genocide. So Tel Aviv and Washington were wrong to assume that the peoples have a short memory and that the American-Israeli "strategic allies" would be able to consign to oblivion that barbarous crime against the Palestinians.

Not in the least embarrassed by the situation which has arisen in and around Lebanon, the U.S. Administration is seeking to extract advantages from the situation for itself and for its Israeli partner. The most obvious aspect of this is the attempts to impose on the Arabs, by hook or by crook, the same old Camp David framework for a Near East settlement, which is now presented as the "Reagan plan" or the "Reagan initiative." Although even leading American newspapers have described this "initiative," set forth by the U.S. President 1 September 1982, as "now appearing unpromising," Washington nonetheless tried once again to revive it during the recent visit there by King Husayn of Jordan. Here is how the NEW YORK TIMES, in particular, describes this: "King Husayn of Jordan, whose participation in the settlement of the Near East problem is central to the Reagan plan, visited Washington last week, where he was subjected to intensive lobbying behind the scenes. After the Jordanian king's departure, President Reagan and his advisers tried to display optimism over the results of the talks. Nonetheless, the king refrained from taking any decisive step and did not announce that he will join in the talks."

I do not think there is anything surprising about this turn of events. Among the leaders of Arab countries, there were few who doubted from the first that the "Reagan initiative" is aimed at disuniting them and imposing decisions on them which are advantageous only to Israel and the United States and -- most important -- preventing the creation of an independent Palestinian state. On this score we may cite the opinion of such authoritative Palestinian leaders as Kh. Al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and G. Habash, general secretary of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who met in Damascus the other day. In a communique published after the talks they sharply criticized the "Reagan plan," noting that it in no way accords with the national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine, distorts the meaning of self-determination for the Palestinan Arabs and ignores the role of their sole, legitimate representative - the PLO. If you add to all this the fact that the Tel Aviv leaders, paying no attention to Washington's hypocritical "protests," are rapidly stepping up the creation of new Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip and the expansion of existing settlements -- that is, annexing Palestinian lands without prior permission -- the picture becomes extremely clear.

It must be said that stern reality has taught the vast majority of Arabs to interpret and assess relatively accurately the events which take place in the region. And that includes in the furthest "backwoods" of the Arab world. A commentary recently published in the newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Bahrain -- a small island principality in the Persian Gulf -- can be regarded as typical of the prevailing way of thinking there now. Its essence is briefly this: U.S. attempts to play the part of sole intermediary in the Arab-Israeli conflict lead to the disruption of all sincere efforts aimed at achieving a just settlement in the Near East.

Washington's interference in the conflict, the newspaper notes, is exclusively in the aggressor's interests and to the detriment of the Arab peoples' legitimate aspirations. For 35 years Arabs have hoped that the United States will finally take the side of right and justice. But to this day, Washington continues to ignore the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own independent state, and this applies to the latest American proposals on the Near East also. Calling, finally, for the rebuttal of U.S. attempts to "monopolize" a Near East settlement, AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ welcomed the talks held by the Arab delegation of the "committee of seven" in the capitals of a number of permanent members of the UN Security Council, and above all in Moscow.

The "committee of seven" was created at the all-Arab summit conference held in the Moroccan city of Fes in September 1982 with the aim of informing the permanent members of the UN Security Council on the decisions it adopted and coordinating actions with them in order to achieve a just Near East settlement. And, as was noted, the talks which the committee delegation held with Soviet leaders in Moscow gave its members the greatest satisfaction. The Soviet Union's approach to the problem of an all-embracing peace settlement in the Near East and the principles for such a settlement approved by the all-Arab conference in Fes virtually coincide. They regard as key elements Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 or later and the creation of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

During his talk with the Arab delegation, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, again reaffirmed the unchanging nature of the principled course adhered to by the Soviet Union in Near East affairs. As was stressed, it has always been and always will be on the side of the Arab peoples' just cause and their struggle against Israeli aggression, for freedom and independence and for a just peace in the Near East. So I believe it was no accident that London's THE TIMES, assessing the results of the talks held by the Arab delegation of the "committee of seven" in Moscow, noted that they created a "real opportunity for broad coordinated actions by the Soviet Union and the Arab world with a view to promoting the attainment of true peace in the Near East."

The region, ravaged by a bloody conflict which has already lasted decades, has long needed such a peace. At present, favorable opportunities have emerged for striving for broad international efforts aimed at a just, all-embracing Near East settlement. U.S. and Israeli ruling circles must at last renounce their hegemonist and expansionist claims and join in these joint efforts, rather than acting against them. On the eve of the New Year, answering an American journalist's question as to what are the most important measures which could be adopted in USSR-U.S. cooperation in 1983 in the interests of world peace, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: " I believe our two countries could do much jointly that would be useful both for themselves and for other countries and peoples --for instance, they could carry out a mutual reduction in their troops and arms in Central Europe, collaborate to eliminate the most dangerous seats of military conflict -- in the Near East, for instance -- and so forth." There is no doubt that only the prosperity and security of the world's peoples would gain from such measures.

SAUDI HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP CONDEMNS 'TERRORISM'

LD051906 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] We have received an appeal issued by the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Saudi Arabia addressed to political, social and democratic organizations and bodies, to men of law, philosophers and journalists and to all those who cherish man's freedom and dignity.

The appeal says that since the end of May last year, the Saudi authorities have launched a constant wide-scale campaign of detentions, which is still continuing, a campaign which is claiming many of the citizens whom the authorities suspect of being advocates of democratic freedoms, of respect for basic human rights in the country and of the promulgation of a constitution to guarantee these rights in accordance with documents adopted by the international bodies.

The feverish campaign by the authorities has included writers, poets, journalists, university professors, workers, women, had even chilren under 16 years of age. The number of victims of the suppressive regime is growing daily. The authorities have spread their criminal investigation and intelligence officers everywhere to suppress and terrorize the citizens and to storm their houses during the night without using any legal procedures. They search every corner, destroying everything in their way, in the hope of finding a book or a newspaper obtained from across the border of a poem which does not meet with the approval of the ruler. After spreading panic and terror everywhere, they leave with their victims without giving any reasons for detaining them or where the place of detention is located or any other information demanded by the relatives of the detainees.

Human rights are being most severely violated in Saudi Arabia. Citizens' dignities are treaded upon for the slightest reason. Many honorable citizens have been thrown into isolation cells with their hands and feet chained -- humid and dark cells lacking the most fundamental means of hygiene. These detainees are subjected to daily psychological and physical torture, and are deprived of the most basic legal guarantees which give the accused the right of defense in a just public trial.

Yet despite all this, there are numerous countries maintaining close relations with Saudi Arabia, headed by the United States which brags about its defense of human rights and which arouses loud shouting over the slightest incident. It exploits incidents to bolster its hypocritical and selfish policy, while totally ignoring what is taking place in Saudi Arabia: the terrorism, suppression and degradation of man's dignity. It cares about nothing but appeasing the Saudi rulers, continuing reaping astronomical profits from its monopolies and enjoying the military facilities offered by Saudi Arabia.

This policy will bring nothing but disgrace, shame and repentence to those pursuing it. Suppression and terrorization cannot last long and the day will come when they will end. Then our people will not forgive those who let them down and plotted against their legitimate right to freedom and democracy.

The appeal called on all those who cherish man's freedom and dignity to form committes of solidarity with the people of Saudi Arabia who are fighting against barbaric violence, oppression and the violation of human conditions.

RPP CARRIES STATEMENT OF BAHRAIN FRONT MEMBER

LD042112 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, before the microphone is ('Abdallah 'Ali), member of the Command Committee of the Bahraini National Liberation Front:

[Begin recording] As an Arab liberation movement, we are currently facing a vicious imperialist, Zionist and reactionary attack. This was recently represented in the extensive Zionist military aggression on Lebanon aimed at hitting the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement. This military aggression, which resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands and the destruction of numerous villages and towns, was carried out by Israel with the support fo U.S. imperialism.

The objective of this aggression was to spread the U.S. umbrella in the region in order to transform it into military bases to impose political hegemony and loot the countries' natural resources. We can clearly see the extent of U.S. imperialism's hostility toward our Arab peoples. The United States is trying by all means to turn the wheels of history back and impose regimes that are subordinated to it. The beginning of all this was Camp David, and now other pictures are crystallizing. Imperialist propaganda is nowadays trying to produce doubts in Soviet Arab friendship and harm it. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is a great friendship. The Soviet Union has put forward many proposals for the resolution of the issues faced by the region. It has put forward a plan for the resolution of the Middle East issue on the basis of recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights through an international conference to be attended by all the countries concerned with the resolution of this issue. The Soviet Union stood beside the struggle of the Palestinian people and supported them on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The Soviet Union put forward another solution -- namely, the Gulf plan, which is very important to the peoples of the Gulf region -- when Comrade Brezhnev announced his initiative regarding the Gulf for the evacuation of U.S. military bases so that petroleum wealth would be utilised for the interest of the peoples of this region.

When we see the U.S. direction, the huge U.S. military support for Israel, the U.S. fleets in the Gulf region and the AWACS aircraft in the gulf region -- when we see the looting inflicted on the Gulf countries by the United States and other imperialist countries and then see the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which aims at assisting us for the sake of our economic and social progress, we know very well that the Soviet Union is our friend. Whatever the imperialist intrigues and however exaggerated the lies that the imperialist propaganda apparatus attempts to circulate -- such as the communist or Soviet threat -- our people are aware that these are lies that imperialism tries to spread among the peoples of the Arab region. However, the Arab national liberation movement and the peoples of the Arab countries would thwart all these imperialist lies and [word indistinct] of the Soviet-Arab friendship would be strengthened and continue so that our Arab peoples can defeat the imperialist intrigues and conspiracies that they are being subjected to today. In the course of this struggle and the victories the liberation movement could attain the fortress [as heard] of Arab-Soviet friendship would also become deep in the roots of our country. [end recording]

USSR-EGYPT SOCIETY HOLDS MOSCOW CONFERENCE

PM041235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Society Conference"]

[Text] The third all-union conference of the USSR-Arab Republic of Egypt Friendship Society was held in Moscow 23 December. Its participants summed up the results of the society's activity during the period under review.

A society board was elected. USSR Minister P.S. Neporozhniy is now at the head of it.

ORGANIZATIONS TO SEND AID TO YAR QUAKE VICTIMS

PM051607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Victims of Earthquake"]

[Text] Expressing the Soviet people's sympathy for the people of the Yemen Arab Republic, who have suffered a severe earthquake, the Union of USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and the Soviet Peace Fund are sending the Yemen Arab Republic Red Crescent medicines, dressings, blankets, tents and baby food. The freight will be delivered to San'a' by special Aeroflot flight within the next few days.

LEBEDEVA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC051428 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, we are now in the first week of 1983. The Soviet people celebrated the New Year with feelings of happiness, trust in the future and pride in their socialist country.

At the end of 1982 our people celebrated the USSR's 60th anniversary. The participation of a very large number of foreign guests in the ceremonies marking this anniversary and the congratulatory cables sent by heads of many states once again show the great reputation and the strength of its position in the international arena. This, first and foremost, stems from the policy of peace and cooperation that our country is persistently following.

The Soviet Union supports turning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into peace zones. Our country believes that foreign military bases in these areas should be dismantled in order to reach this objective. It believes that nuclear arms and other arms used for massacres should not be deployed, military maneuvers with the participation of countries situated far from these coasts should be stopped and other military preparations carried out by the United States and its NATO allies, as well as the stationing of the Rapid Deployment Force in this area should be avoided. I think that these Soviet proposals fully conform with the interests and intentions of the Iranians because the intrigues by the imperialists and their associates in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean directly threaten your country's security and sovereignty.

Dear friends, it is a source of pleasure that the USSR's 60th anniversary was also noted by the Iranians. As you probably know, an exhibition was held in the Niavaran Palace in Tehran on this occasion. I think that it is interesting that in the same Niavaran Palace which was one of the residences of the dead shah, an exhibition about our country -- was held -- a country which opposes all despotic regimes and dictatorships and which is the sincere friend and defender of the rights of toilers. Meanwhile, a group of Iranian diplomats in Moscow, headed by Mr Farshchi, the Islamic republic's charge d'affaires ad interim, visited an exhibition which was devoted to the USSR's 60th anniversary. This exhibition [devoted to the USSR's 60th anniversary] was held on the grounds of a large exhibition showing the progress achieved in the Soviet Union's national economy, and the posters showing the progress achieved in the Soviet Union's eastern republics greatly impressed the Iranian guests. Mr Farshchi wrote about Kirghiz SSR in the special book at the exhibition: Everything we have seen here shows the great progress achieved in Kirghiz SSR and by its people in the creation of national industry, economy and culture. We wish the people of Kirghiz SSR further success.

Dear friends, it should be noted that the foreign policy of ensuring peace, friendship and cooperation with various countries, including Iran, stems (?directly) from the domestic policy of our party and government which is aimed at ensuring the economic and social progress of the people of the Soviet republics. More than 100 industrial units have been built or are being built in Iran with Soviet assistance. As our listeners point out in their letters, cooperation with the Soviet Union positively affects Iran's economy and helps your country to confront the sanctions imposed by the U.S. and British imperialists and some other Western countries.

All the abovementioned points leave no room for doubt that the fabrications about the Soviet threat and about our country's efforts to establish its influence on Iran -- fabrications spread by the radios and other centers of subversive propaganda in the West -- are baseless and meaningless.

These meaningless, empty fabrications try to prove something that cannot be proven and to equate the imperialist policy followed by the United States and the good neighborly policy followed by our socialist government. However, facts show that the Soviet Union's policy is basically different from the U.S. policy. A politically blind person is a person who cannot see that our country places its relations with foreign countries, especially with neighboring countries, on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and nonintervention in others' affairs.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

ETHIOPIA'S SECOND COPWE CONGRESS OPENS 3 JAN

Precongress Plenum Held

PM051517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tasks of the Day"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa. 2 Jan -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] has been held here. Its participants approved the agenda of the Second COPWE Congress, which opens tomorrow. The plenum was addressed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the COPWE.

The preservation of world peace, he declared, remains one of the chief tasks at the present time. Mengistu Haile Mariam noted the successes achieved in creating the COPWE's organizational structure, strengthening public organizations and disseminating Marxist-Leninists ideology among the broad people's masses. At the same time he pointed to the need to eliminate individual negative factors hindering the country's successful progress. The time has come, the chairman of the PMAC and the COPWE declared, when chief attention must be focused on economic development and when positive changes in political life must be backed up by successes in the economy.

Deliberations Begin

EA051852 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] The Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, COPWE, today began deliberations in Addis Ababa. The congress will discuss the country's political, economic and social progress. The officials will also debate the (?preparations) and when the party, which will lead the Ethiopian workers, will be formed. The party will be founded on Marxist-Leninist principles. Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, in his speech to the congress, spoke highly of Soviet assistance to countries that have chosen the path of advancement with freedom. In a greetings message to the congress, the CPSU pointed out that Soviet Communists are pleased to follow with interest the efforts by COPWE to strengthen Ethiopia's economic and national independence.

CPSU Greets Congress

PM051603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the Second Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the Second COPWE Congress.

Soviet Communists look with sincere sympathy on the COPWE's efforts aimed at strengthening Ethiopia's national independence and economic self-dependence, raising the people's living standards and creating a working people's party in the country guided by the theory of scientific socialism. We are convinced that your congress will be a portentous landmark on the way to resolving these very important tasks of the Ethiopian revolution. We express to you, dear comrades, our feelings of combat solidarity and wish the congress success in its work.

Long live friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the COPWE and between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples!

The CPSU Central Committee.

USSR MARKS CUBA'S LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

Text Of Greeting to Castro

PM051623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the occasion of Cuba's Liberation Day national holiday we send you and all Cuban working people our ardent fraternal greetings and wholehearted congratulations on behalf of the leadership and people of the Soviet Union.

The glorious victory of the 1 January 1959 Revolution opened a new chapter in Cuban history and was an important landmark in the development of the Latin American and world revolutionary process. This historic event formed the basis of the truly fraternal friendship and cohesion between our peoples, their broad cooperation in the most diverse spheres and the joint struggle against the forces of reaction and imperialism.

Year by year, Cuba's socialist social system strengthens and displays its mighty creative force. Under leadership of the PCC -- their vanguard -- Cuba's working people are resolving increasingly important and complex tasks in the cause of building a new life.

By its consistent foreign policy -- a policy of peace and cooperation among states and of resolute struggle against oppression and exploitation -- Cuba has won deserved prestige among the peoples struggling for social progress.

Soviet people express unfailing solidarity with the courageous Cuban people and the Republic of Cuba -- a firm and integral link in the socialist community. We will continue to strengthen our friendship, unity and cohesion in the struggle for common communist ideals.

We wish you, Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and all Cuban working people further success in socialist building and in the resolution of the great tasks outlined by the Second PCC Congress.

Accept, too, our wishes for the Cuban people's prosperity and happiness on the occasion of New Year 1983.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

Moscow Meeting Held

PM051609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cuban People's Holiday"]

[Text] Soviet-Cuban friendship is an asset of both countries' peoples, has stood the test of time and has come to blossom in all spheres. This was said 29 December at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to Liberation Day -- the 24th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

The main speaker, vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society T. V. Golubtsova, and the other speakers noted that in the past years the Cuban people have achieved considerable successes in various spheres of life.

The great significance of the November meeting between the leaders of the USSR and Cuba for the further deepening of the two countries' relations was stressed. The speakers congratulated the Cuban working people on the holiday and wished them new achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress and in the struggle for peace and international security.

The meeting was addressed by Cuban Ambassador to the USSR R. Anillo Capote. Our people, he said, will never forget that at the most difficult and most important moments of their history, they have always had the disinterested, fraternal assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, whose 60th anniversary all progressive mankind is currently celebrating. He rated highly Soviet people's unswerving desire for peace and the new peace initiatives contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the Kremlin ceremony.

Taking part in the meeting were M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders and representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations.

CIA'S 'CLUMSY ATTEMPT' TO HIDE ROLE IN NICARAGUA

FM041125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 8

[Yu. Romanov "Rejoinder": "Clumsy Explanations"]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the American Congress has voted by an overwhelming majority to prohibit the Pentagon and the CIA from supplying weapons and training to the counterrevolutionary rabble of former Somoza men "for the purposes of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua," AP has reported. This verdict reflected the congressmen's growing concern over the adventurist White House policy with regard to Nicaragua and other Central American countries. THE NEW YORK TIMES has cited statements by members of Congress who evaluated this "as a symbolic vote of no confidence in the CIA."

But what was the view of the House of Representatives decision in Langley, the CIA headquarters, which has always totally disregarded both American laws and the legislative acts of the U.S. Congress? [as published] Oh, the people there assumed an air of outraged innocence. It is clear from a statement by a number of Langley spokesmen that the CIA really is rendering diverse military aid to Somoza's surviving men, but by no means "with the aim of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government." It must be realized that the CIA and the Pentagon send them weapons and instruct them in methods of killing with the aims: 1 -- of developing tourism; 2 -- engaging in philately; 3 -- and so forth.

It further follows from the AP report that the CIA has made a number of clumsy attempts somehow to justify in the eyes of the American public its involvement in the bloody crimes of Somoza's men. The "cloak and dagger knights" from Langley maintain that "if the aid being given to counterrevolutionaries is being used for actions against the Nicaraguan Government, the CIA is not responsible for that." Not a very cogent explanation, let us state right away. Not that the essence of the matter would have been changed if a more coherent excuse had been invented in Langley. For the whole world is well aware of facts attesting that gangs of Somoza's men, who have built their nests in countries neighboring on Nicaragua as well as in the United States, exist only thanks to CIA handouts. And it is precisely thanks to CIA support that they are able to continue their criminal actions against Nicaragua.

GUATEMALA EXAMPLE OF U.S. 'DOUBLE APPROACH'

LD021652 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Voropayev writes:

Washington gives greater scope to all-round aid and support to the Guatemalan regime, which has turned into a synonym for atrocious reprisals against the civilian population, for the purpose of suppressing the national liberation movement mounting in that country. The Reagan administration, as the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports, is preparing to endorse a long-planned deal to deliver spare parts to Guatemala for U.S.-made combat helicopters which are used by the Guatemalan military to combat rebels or, to be more exact, to destroy civilians who are accused by the regime of "sympathizing with the guerrillas." The newspaper stresses that an endorsement of the deal by President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz is inevitable.

The previous administration publicly stated termination of aid to Guatemala, accusing it -- and with good reason -- of violations of human rights. However, in actual fact, that aid was never terminated. The USA, using all kinds of tricks to circumvent the Congress and acting through its allies -- Israel, Chile, Honduras and some other countries, has been supplying and continues to supply the regime with weapons and combat equipment. Advisers from those countries as well as officers from the former Somozista National Guard share with their Guatemalan "colleagues" their "rich experience" in interrogations and modern torture techniques, and train them in "scorched earth" tactics. Only last month, the sanguinary regime received a loan of 18 million dollars from the U.S. Government.

When a new dictator, General Rios Montt, seized power in Guatemala in March last year, U.S. propaganda started trumpeting that human rights were ostensibly scrupulously observed in that country. However, facts indicate that this is an elementary lie. Rios Montt, a religious fanatic, who states in his speeches that his power is God-given, seeking to do away with the patriots' actions, started pursuing a so-called "policy of beans and rifles". However, it would be more accurate to describe it as a policy of overt genocide against his own people. Punitive troops, trained by the spotty -- as local American Indians call foreign advisers who wear camouflage uniform -- and thugs from the authorities-backed paramilitary terrorist formations with cold-blooded ferocity stage mass reprisals against civilian American Indian population, raze their settlements to the ground and destroy crops and cattle. In Chimaltenango department alone, they recently destroyed more than 200 American Indians. Up to 70 bodies of old men, women and children with traces of barbarous tortures have been fished out of Juan Ricsaya River. A methodical extermination of the American Indian population in Quiche, Solola, Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, and Peten departments is being continued.

According to the U.S. weekly PEOPLE'S WORLD, up to nine thousand people have fallen victim to the regime in Guatemala since March last year. About 200,000 Guatemalans had to leave the country for Mexico and some other countries, fleeing from the punitive troops' terror. An aggregate of more than 80,000 people have been killed in that country for political motives since 1954 when the democratic Government of Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown with U.S. aid and dictatorial regimes started replacing one another.

Nevertheless, official spokesmen of Washington with persistence worthy of better use keep asserting that a certain "progress" in the human rights situation is ostensibly observed in Guatemala which has been living, incidentally, in an atmosphere of a state of siege for several months already.

Why the Washington authorities are so persistent in defending the sanguinary regime becomes understandable if one takes it into account that 24 oligarchic families and 77 big U.S. corporations are unlimited masters in present-day Guatemala.

Captial investments by the U.S. "United Brands" alone account for almost two-thirds of foreign investments in that country. The U.S. nickel company Exmibal has ensconced itself near Lake Izabal. U.S. oil corporations have been extending their tentacles to Guatemala since oil deposits were discovered in the country's north. This list could be continued.

In other words, Washington regards the Guatemalan regime as a devoted and reliable upholder of its strategic interests in Central America and as potential assister in fighting the national liberation movements in the region. The U.S. course with regard to Guatemala is yet another eloquent example of the so-called "double approach" which underlies the U.S. policy in Latin America. This course combines a public condemnation of governments which follow and independent course and decline to obey Washington's diktat, and complete passing over in silence the glaring violations of human rights by the USA's regional allies.

KOMPLEKTOV HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR MEXICAN ENVOY

PM1041049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "In Connection With His Departure for Home"]

[Text] On 20 December V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon in honor of G. Romero Kolbeck, ambassador of the United Mexican States, in connection with his coming departure for home.

UZBEK CP RESOLVES TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE

LD051600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the further strengthening of party, state and labor discipline. In particular, the decision notes that an uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings must become one of the indispensible qualities of every Communist and every worker.

There are many labor collectives in the republic now where the struggle for the observance of these principles is being systematically and persistently waged. Among them there is, in particular, the Tashkent tractor works. Through improving production discipline this enterprise is overfulfilling the tasks which have been set month by month. Last year 300 tractors were manufactured here above the plan.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE REPRISALS REPORTED

LD041804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Jan 83

[By commentator Sergey Zheleznyak]

[Text] Today checking implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum is one of the main tasks of committees, posts and groups of people's controllers. Special attention is being devoted to discipline and, in the broad sense of the word, labor, executive and financial discipline. In a word, whatever check the monitors make, these questions are constantly at the focus of their attention. That is how it was during the normal -- or, as they say, plan -- check made by Belorussia's people's controllers in the Pinsk foundry equipment production association.

This enterprise has been counted among the satisfactory ones for a number of years. Everything was in order there: labor productivity was growing, indices for equipment replacement and loading were good and the plan was regularly overfulfilled, if only by a little. This is what seemed strange: The association was overfulfilling the plan with striking stability, by the same sum month after month -- R83,000.

They started probing deeper and a far from happy picture was revealed. In pursuit of bonuses the association's managers were evening out any of the slippages with the help of [word indistinct]. At the end of the month the technical control department, headed by Danilovich, worked efficiently -- if the workers had just begun assembling it, a machine tool was counted as already produced. Also, what had been made in the previous month was counted towards the current one. This happened every month. The scale of over- and underaccounting [pripiski i reservirovaniye] varied, but a regularly overfulfilled plan stood out in the reports and bonuses were paid out just as regularly.

The Belorussian People's Control Committee removed Vystotskiy, chief accountant of the association, and Danilovich, head of the technical control department, from their posts. They have received heavy fines. On the basis of material from the checks, the Pinsk Gorkom also removed Sklyarov, general director of the association, from his post. He has been expelled from the CPSU. What about the illegally received bonuses? They are now being returned to the state.

LABOR OFFICIAL VIEWS WAGES, PRODUCTIVITY

LD03224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Leonid Alekseyevich Kostin, first deputy chairman of USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Kostin] The country has entered 1983, the 3d and central year of the current 5-year plan. The Soviet people have marked the 60-year jubilee of the formation of the USSR with substantial achievements in various spheres of public life. Our country is faced with great and complex tasks in the forthcoming period. The recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and session of the USSR Supreme Soviet examined and endorsed the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983. Describing this plan, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that concern for the Soviet man, for the conditions of his labor and everyday life and for his spiritual development remain the chief programmatic aim of the party.

In accordance with this line, it is planned to implement a broad social program in 1983 Development of the national economic will be more strongly directed toward resolving various tasks in the sphere of increasing the well-being of the individual and creating more favorable conditions for this all-round development. Growth in the national income will be used predominantly for consumption purposes. This will make it possible to speed up the rate of growth of the population's real income, one of the basic indices of a rise in the people's living standard. Real per capita income will this year rise by 3 percent, as against an annual average growth in the first 2 years of the quinquennium of a little under 2 percent.

[Question] Please tell us what measures will be taken in the area of wages this year.

[Answer] The increase of pay to office and industrial workers occupies an important place in the program for social development. The average monthly pay for office and industrial workers in 1983 is in excess of R180, and the pay for collective farmers is to reach R130 per month. Taking into account the fact that the families of collective farmers, as a rule, have private subsidiary plots, their total income will not significantly differ from the incomes of families of office and industrial workers.

In the area of pay it is planned to implement a number of centralized measures in the current year: salaries of leading workers, specialists and office workers on sovkhozes and on other state agricultural enterprises situated in the regions of Siberia, the Far East, the Urals, the Central Chernozem Zone and the Nonchernozem Zone of Russia are to be increased. At these enterprises long service increments will be introduced for an interrupted period of work at the given farm, and additional leave will be introduced for animal husbandry workers. Regional factors will be introduced into the pay of workers on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in many regions of the Urals and Kazakhstan. It is also planned to improve the bonus system for chiefs and specialists on sovkhozes and to implement a number of other measures directed toward raising the pay of and stepping up material stimulation of agricultural workers.

[Question] You have talked about measures that mainly concern the interests of agricultural workers.

[Answer] I understand your question. Introduction of new pay conditions for workers in the coal industry will also be completed in all regions of the country this year.

The implementation of measures begun previously to bring in pay bonuses for long service in a number of other industries will be continued, particularly in construction and river transport. It should be noted that apart from implementation of centralized measures, accounting for approximately half the growth in wages, measures aimed at expanding the opportunities for enterprises, organizations and production associations to raise workers' wages on the basis of growth of productivity of labor, reductions in staff, raising qualifications and improving quality of production are also begin consistently implemented.

[Question] Leonid Alekseyevich, up to now you have talked directly about wages. But the growth of material well-being in our country is ensured not only by wages.

[Answer] Yes, it is planned to carry out a number of important measures on account of social consumption funds as well. With the aim of creating more favorable opportunities for looking after newborn and young children, 2 years ago partially paid leave for working mothers to look after children until they reach the age of 1 year was introduced. The first to receive this were mothers working in the Far East, Siberia and northern regions of the country; then it was extended to other areas, including the Central Region. Beginning next November, the right to partially paid leave will be given to mothers in Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. Thus implementation of this important measure throughout the territory of our country will be completed this year.

Let me remind you that the above leave is paid at the level of R50 in the Far East, Siberia and northern regions of the country, and at R35 per month in remaining areas.

Apart from partially paid leave, working women can also take extra leave without pay to look after children up to the age of 18 months. It is important to note that time taken as leave to look after a child counts toward both total and continuous labor service, and toward professional length of service.

Introduction of the new one-time state benefit in connection with the birth of a child will also be completed throughout the territory of the country in the current year. This benefit is paid to working mothers and mothers away from work training at the level of R50 for the birth of the first child and R100 for birth of the second and third children.

Benefits for children in poor families are also being extended. They were brought in in 1974 for families with an average total family income of less than R50 per month. As of this year the level of this total income has been increased by 50 percent in the Far East, Siberia and northern regions of the country, going up to R75 a month. Thus an even greater number of families with children up to 8 years old will be entitled to benefits.

[Question] Can we talk about pensions now, Leonid Alekseyevich?

[Answer] Very well, all the more since this issue concerns the interests of many people.

On 1 January, in conformity with the decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on the further strengthening of labor discipline and the reduction of fluctuation of cadres in the national economy, the amount of the long-service increment to the old-age pension, to workers and employees for long and uninterrupted service at one enterprise is being increased from 10 percent to 20 percent. At the same time an increment of up to 10 percent of the pension may be added above the maximum pension; that is, above R120.

The new increment is allotted to the worker and employee on three simultaneous conditions: First, uninterrupted length of service at one enterprise, institution, or organization, must be not less than 25 years, while for women with children, not less

than 20 years. Second, the worker must have a total length of service exceeding by no less than 10 years that required for the allocation of the pension; that is, 35 years for a man and 30 years for a woman. Third, the worker must have worked at the enterprise, institution or organization on or after 1 January 1983, if the work in which they were engaged on or after this date continued for not less than 4 months. This applies to all pensioners whose pensions were allocated before 1 January 1983, and to those who did not stop work after the allocation of the pension, and to those who will return to work after an interval.

The new increased increment is essentially an increment for pensions of veterans who have worked continuously at one enterprise -- I repeat, at one -- 25 years for men and 20 years for women. On transferring from one enterprise to another, regardless of the reasons, the length of service entitlement to the increment is broken off.

There are only two exceptions to this general rule: If an industrial or office worker transfers to other work in connection with the closing of an enterprise or with a reduction in staff, then he keeps the uninterrupted length of service. I would like to note that in certain cases of dismissal from an enterprise and subsequent return to the same one, uninterrupted length of service in preserved. I shall list these cases: being called up for military service, going into elective office, being sent for training, being sent abroad, temporary transfer to another enterprise, dismissal in connection with illness, or dismissal in connection with disablement.

Today more than 8 million pensioners continue to work actively. Several million of them will receive increased pensions this year. The social security organs have already begun to recalculate the pension according to the documents that have been drawn up at enterprises with the active participation of the trade unions.

In conclusion, I would like to say that success in implementing the social program for raising the people's well-being depends completely on achievements in economic development and on how conscientiously and efficiently we work. Raising labor productivity is the decisive factor for improving the living standard of our people. There is no need to explain that the higher the labor productivity, the greater the material benefit society receives per person, and the more favorable the opportunities for growth of the people's well-being become. Society receives a similar return from rational, thrifty attitude to raw materials, fuel, metal, power and equipment. Savings of these, especially now, when many kinds of raw materials and power are becoming noticeably more expensive, create conditions for expanding production of other kinds of output, including consumer goods.

It should be noted that we have serious shortcomings in the sphere of raising production efficiency and labor productivity. They are connected to a significant degree with lack of organization, absence of initiative and enterprise, thriftlessness and squandering, and poor production and labor discipline. The successful development of the economy and growth of the people's well-being require creation of economic and organizational conditions that will encourage high-quality, productive labor, initiative and enterprise. At the same time, as the most recent CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, poor work, idleness and irresponsibility should have a very direct effect on material reward, official position and moral authority of the worker. Naturally, all these problems can be resolved only with participation of every worker. Hence it is the duty of each to raise all-round labor productivity, to improve quality of production and of all work, and to implement the strictest economies in everything. This is the guarantee of successful implementation of the social program set forth by the party.

RSFSR MINISTER ON HOMEWORKERS, PRODUCTION NEEDS

LD022054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Interview with Viktor Konstantinovich Uspenskiy, RSFSR minister for local industry, by unidentified correspondent; place not give; live or recorded]

[Text] [Uspenskiy] We have been given the task of developing home production, increasing it by two and a half times during the 5-year period up to 1985. Today there are 100,000 homeworkers and by 1985 we should have 250,000.

First, this concerns also the resolution of the social issue because when people work, they once again feel part of a collective as they did when they worked previously. Second, they will produce commercial goods which consumers need very much. Third, they will have a higher standard of living and will earn money. This constitutes the most important resolution of the social issue.

Last year homeworkers manufactured goods worth $270 million. The goods are very varied. We have calculated there are 1,500 kinds of goods such as clothing, knitted items, lace, handembroidery, carpets, fur goods, ivory goods, wooden goods, metal engraving and so on. So you can see what a wide range there is. This has very great potential. We particularly need homeworkers to take an active part in helping to produce more consumer goods.

Well, it is no secret for we know that the demographies of our labor force at present is such that we need to make active use of those who are not already actively involved in this field. These are people who for some reason are unable to operate machine tools at plants, those who would really like to work but who live far from the plants; or it is inconvenient or for some even impossible, in practice, to go to the plants. We then help those people by giving them convenient work to be done at home. We bring them the materials, raw material, and show them the correct way to do the work.

[Question] You also train them?

[Answer] We have instructors who train these comrades in the best work methods.

[Question] What happens if a mother with an infant cannot knit or sew, as does happen, or even if she has no sewing machine to do some kind of work and she wants to work?

[Answer] If she expresses such a desire, we will immediately send someone around -- our experienced instructor -- who will discover any definite aptitude for a given job, who will promptly demonstrate the kinds of goods or the kinds of items which it is possible to make at home without any special appliances. She will have a look, try it out and will acquire experience. Thus there is no great problem. Here the only important thing is the desire to work.

How are we to render great assistance on how the work should be done? The experience in Moscow is interesting. For instance, in Moscow so-called homeworkers' sections [pridomennyy uchastok] have begun to operate. How does this work? We find a large house, with a half basement which is not being fully used. We say: Give us this. We then set it up by fixing the lighting, heating and air conditioning. Everything is done in accordance with normal hygiene standards.

[Answer] To operate the sewing machine during this time, to do something else, or just to watch or perhaps even to learn from her comrades in work. Because the homeworkers' section is in her own building all she has to do is go upstairs to rest. [sentence indistinct] Well done, Muscovites. This good method should be widely emulated.

[Question] Yes, it is very good.

[Answer] We will now implement this on a wide scale throughout our RSFSR. Well, what else should I say here? When we have people working at home with homework, in fact they enjoy all the benefits that workers have. They even have the right to vacations. All rights are the same as if it were a normal workshop at any plant. The payments and benefits, the prizes and vacation: everything is the same. I would add that the years which count toward the pension are the same. From all aspects, working at home is very convenient for those who are not able to work under plant conditions.

[Question] Probably this broadcast, our conversation, will give rise to many questions about where to inquire.

[Answer] Inquiring is very simple. In every oblast, kray and republic, in Russia and in the whole country there is a directorate for local industry in every major town.

## WORK WITH LETTERS TERMED 'DUTY' TO PEOPLE, PARTY

FMC51133 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Paying Attention to Working People's Letters"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state have no interests other than the people's interests. No people in all the history of mankind have had a faithful leader in the struggle for happiness and prosperity such as the Leninist party has been for Soviet people. It is this unity of the party and the state with the people that has been the foundation of all our victories and has brought into being the unprecedented labor and social activeness of millions of people. Working people's letters and statements on extremely important questions of the country's life are one of the most powerful manifestations of this activeness. Faithfully following the Leninist traditions, the party has always paid and continues to pay unremitting attention to these letters and statements, rightly seeing them as a living channel of communication with the masses.

Further vivid confirmation of this was the recent examination within the CPSU Central Committee Politburo of the question of the working people's letters received lately by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The report on this session that was published in the press has been greeted by the people as a new manifestation of the Communist Party's concern for Soviet people and for their needs and aspirations and as yet more evidence of the profound respect for public opinion shown by the party and government.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the working people's letters that were examined showed the unanimous support by the broad masses for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and their deep interest in strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and consolidating world peace. The mass labor enthusiasm and patriotism are being displayed particularly graphically during the shock vigil in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Thousands and thousands of Soviet people are expressing in their letters their approval of the party's course toward the steady upsurge of the people's prosperity and their desire by their selfless creative labor to implement successfully the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party plenums and to fulfill and overfulfill the 5-year plan targets.

Newspaper editorial offices are also receiving many such patriotic letters. Here is what miner B. Kostretskiy of Donetsk writes to SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

"Miners ardently approve our party's domestic and foreign policy aimed at improving Soviet people's prosperity and strengthening peace. But we are well aware that you cannot get peace from the capitalists by begging; it must be strengthened by persistent and purposeful work. The acceleration of technical progress and the strengthening of labor, production and technological discipline are the key to new successes in boosting the motherland's economic and defense might."

Profoundly understanding the country's national economic problems, working people display in their letters a desire to make the fullest possible use of the many production reserves and express observations and proposals on improving labor organization and stepping up the struggle for economy and thrift. They rightly raise the question of strengthening state and labor discipline and of vigorously employing legislative and social measures of influence against violaters.

The political, economic and social achievements of the land of the soviets are huge and are common knowledge, but good masters look back critically over the past, revealing everything that hampers a further increase in pace.

Working people's letters: how much that is valuable and useful can be derived from them if their examination is approached from a partyminded standpoint. Yesterday SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA described the experience of work with working people's letters and statements in Riga's Vef production association. The enterprise's party committee has managed to ensure that no letter or verbal statement is left without due attention. As a result practically no conflicts arise there, even on the most controversial questions. Cadre turnover has declined sharply, labor discipline has strengthened and labor productivity has increased. The nature of the mail has change too -- Vef's working people are directing all their efforts toward seeking and introducing production reserves.

There are many such examples of a truly partyminded attitude toward working people's letters. But the editorial mail still contains a considerable number of letters whose writers reveal cases of a lack of consideration for people, bureaucracy, red tape, violations of labor legislation, tolerance of drunkards and those guilty of absenteeism and of stealing socialist property, and violations of the prescribed procedure for the allocation of housing. At the editorial board's request, some of these letters have been discussed in the bureaus of the Rostov and Uralsk Obkoms and the Saratov, Velikiye Luki and Tyumen Gorkoms and in a number of other local and central organs. They demonstrated the complete rightness of the letterwriters, and culprits behind the violations were punished and justice was restored. But the main point is that the organs that discussed the letters from the editorial mail made serious generalizations from the particular instances and drew principled conclusions for themselves. This is the essence of party work with letters -- the ability to analyze them profoundly, to single out the main point in them and to determine the main direction for adopting an effective decision and ensuring monitoring of execution.

The tremendous benefit of an attentive attitude toward working people's letters and statements is also shown by the "mailboxes" organized by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. During the holding of these, thousands of working people expressed many criticisms and made many valuable proposals which the leaders of union and republic ministries and departments and of local party, soviet and trade union organs examined. Two years of practice have shown that as a result of this work it is possible to resolve important questions of increasing production efficiency, improving working and living conditions and the moral climate in collectives and improving all types of services.

Letters are working people's instructions, a signal for action and one of the most mass forms of Soviet democracy. Every party, soviet and economic worker and every leader must regard work with them as his duty to the people and to the party.

KUNAYEV VIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS OF KAZAKH EDUCATION

GF300413 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Speaking at the recent festive meeting in Moscow dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, said: Currently, a total of 55 high school boarding houses and (?two) universities exist in the Kazakh SSR, in which university boarding houses were nonexistent 60 years ago. Special school boarding houses are preparing experts for a number of branches in the agricultural field. Eighty of every 100 (?workers) in Kazakhstan are people who have had either secondary or higher education. One out of every three people in the republic is educated. A total of 9,000 schools are enrolling students every year.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES AWARD RALLY IN LENINGRAD

PM031731 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Inspired for the Motherland. Meeting of Aktiv of Party, Soviet, Trade Union and Komsomol Organizations With Representatives of Collectives of Leningrad and Oblast Working People"]

[Excerpt] Leningrad city and oblast have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development.

The Tavricheskiy Palace yesterday hosted a meeting of the aktivs of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations together with representatives of the collectives of Leningrad city and oblast working people; the meeting was devoted to the presentation of the motherland's high awards.

There was a solemn performance of the Soviet Union's national anthem.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants elected an honorary Presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee.

A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers took the floor.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, he cordially congratulated the working people of city and oblast on their honorary awards, after emphasizing that the high evaluation of the Leningraders' labor in the anniversary year is an expression of the party and the government's acknowledgement of the great contribution being made by Leningrad city and oblast to the development of the economy of all the union republics and of the country as a whole.

Comrade Antonov expressed the confidence that, under the leadership of the Leningrad party organization, the working people of city and oblast will make their worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to the

implementation of the decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the goals of the 26th party congress.

To tumultuous applause, A.K. Antonov presented the Challenge Red Banner to the representatives of Leningrad city and oblast.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom then took the floor.

On behalf of the oblast party organization and all Leningraders, Comrade Romanov expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for the award of the Challenge Red Banners to the city and oblast for the results of the all-union socialist competition to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The symbols of labor valor awarded to the Leningraders are evidence of the weighty contribution being made by the workers, engineers, technicians, scientists, specialists and working people of all sectors to the fulfillment of the set targets and the adopted pledges. It is also a high evaluation of the multifaceted work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs to realize the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Today, in receiving these awards, Comrade Romanov said, we acknowledge the labor and martial deeds of many generations of Leningraders who throughout 6 decades have, in conjunction with the Soviet people, created a mighty industry, agriculture and socialist culture, routed the enemy during the Great Patriotic War and restored the national economy in the postwar period, all who have made and are making their contribution to further strengthening the economic and defense might of our great motherland and to consolidating its international authority!

As they greet the USSR's wonderful anniversary, unanimously approve the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, and accept for unswerving execution the goals advanced in the speech of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leningraders are rallying still more closely around Lenin's party, the Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo and are confirming with their shock labor the unswerving resolve to implement the goals of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In 1983 we face a substantial increase in the volumes of industrial production, and moreover the entire increase, as before, must be obtained through increased labor productivity together with a relative reduction in capital investment and material and labor expenditure -- that is, by means of intensive factors.

This is why we will have to follow more persistently than before the policy of retooling and reconstruction enterprises, concentrating efforts and resources on the most important installations nearing completion and creating highly efficient means of production. Primary significance must be devoted to increased monitoring of the implementation of unionwide, sector and territorial targeted comprehensive programs, including those for the fuel and energy sector and the mechanization and automation of production, the introduction of advanced technology and the protection of the environment.

The working people of the countryside will have to implement specific measures guaranteeing the increased sale to the state of milk, meat and eggs and permitting a new step to be taken toward providing our city dwellers with vegetables and early potatoes of local production. Each enterprise must find opportunities to increase the manufacture and broaden the range of consumer goods.

Right now, the labor collectives are drawing up pledges and counterplans.

It is very important to concentrate attention on the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of such assignments as the series production of GTN-25 gas pumping units for the Siberia-West Europe pipeline, the launching of the new and more sophisticated nuclear-powered icebreaker Rossiya, the delivery of equipment for the Zaporozhye and Ignalinskaya AESes, the Primorskaya GRES and the Khabarovsk TETS, and the creation of highly productive equipment for the agroindustrial complex.

We will have to commission new capacities of priority state importance in the following associations: the Leningrad metal plant, the labor banner, the Leningrad turbine blade plant, the Izhorskiy plant, and the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy plant, the Russko-Vysotskoye poultry factory and other installations.

The specific feature of the pledges for the 3d year of the 5-year plan must lie in the fact that they are geared to further ensuring the qualitative factors of the economy's development and securing the maximum national economic effect and high end results. Special attention should be paid to seeking out internal reserves and bringing them into operation and striving to create those economic and organizational conditions which will stimulate qualitative and highly productive labor, initiative and enterprise.

It is the duty of the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, party organizations and soviet organs to constantly inculcate an enterprising, responsible attitude toward work on the part of the specific organizers of production -- from the general director to the team leader -- and attentively study advanced experience and make it the property of all collectives.

There is now no more important task, Comrade Romanov said in conclusion, than to persistently and purposefully -- using all methods of organizational and political work -- translate the party's plans into practical language and embody them in weighty deeds, in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

FM1111O1 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday hosted a conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION HAS TALKS AT MOSCOW GORKOM

FM131309 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A Belorussian SSR delegation visiting the capital in connection with the republic's days at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements has visited Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. He told the visitors of the progress of Muscovites' preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the struggle by the capital's inhabitants to fulfill the targets and socialist pledges adopted for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The delegation members were informed about the prospects for Moscow's economic and social development, the contribution of the capital's working people to the implementation of the program of communist creation advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the work being carried out in party organizations and labor collectives in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions.

In their turn, the members of the Belorussian SSR delegation, led by Belorussian CP Central Committee Secretary A.T. Kuzmin, described the progress of the republic working people's fulfillment of the targets of the 2d year of the 5-year plan and the labor successes achieved to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The conversation participants stressed that the businesslike links between the working people of Moscow and Belorussia are a vivid example of the inviolable unity and fraternal cohesion among the Soviet peoples. It was noted that creative cooperation and mutual assistance help labor collectives to achieve high results in socialist competition and in fulfilling the tasks of the country's economic and social development.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, were R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev and A.M. Roganov, Moscow Gorkom secretaries; and V.T. Polunin, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Science and Educational Institutions Department.

TEXT, AMENDMENTS OF 1960 BORDER PROTECTION LAW

For purposes of comparison with the 1982 USSR law on state border protection, as published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 November 1982 (Soviet Union DAILY REPORT 2 December 1982 pp P 2 - p 15), see the text of the 1960 USSR law on state border protection with subsequent amendments as published in Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian in the JPRS USSR Report: Political and Sociological Affairs No 1347: Current Political Issues, JPRS 82539, 27 December 1982.

BRIEFS

SVERDLOVSK WORKERS HONORED -- The workers of Sverdlovsk Oblast have marked the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with great achievements in labor. The growth in the volume of production here has been increased through a rise in labor productivity. The cost of production has been lowered. Profits have amounted to tens of millions of roubles. The oblast has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the (?Komsomol) Central Committee. It was presented to the people of the Urals today by Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a festive meeting of representatives of labor collectives. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 82 LD]

PIPELINE AMONG MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC PROJECTS

LD060808 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS — The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline is among most important national economic projects, it is not for nothing that it is called the project of the century, the newspaper PRAVDA writes in its leading article today.

Hundreds of enterprises are filling in orders for that construction project, the cost of the project reaching many thousand million roubles. Despite huge proportions of the work, the pipeline is to be built rapidly: Siberia's gas is to start flowing to Western Europe not later than the beginning of 1984.

The newspaper reports that 2,000 kilometres of the pipeline were now insulated and laid into line -- much more than planned. Underwater passages through the Volga, Dnieper, Kama, Chusovaya, Vyatka and other rivers were constructed ahead of time. Work is under way at most of the compressor stations. The number of settlements and other important structures along the route is on the rise.

PRAVDA stresses that the participants in the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, "are coping with a huge economic and political task."

URENGOY-NOVOPSKOV GAS PIPELINE COMPLETED

LD051504 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- The construction of the 3,346 kilometre long gas pipeline Urengoy-Novopskov has been completed. It is already the third out of the six transcontinental gas pipelines planned to be built in the Soviet Union in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

The new gas pipeline with a diameter of 1,420 millimetres and designed for a pressure of 75 atmospheres has linked the Urengoy gas field in Western Siberia, one of the world's largest, with industrial regions of the Ukraine.

Now the builders will have to complete the construction of compressor stations for the gas pipeline. One of them has already been built. The gas pipeline is to become operational by mid-summer.

Over the two years of the five-year plan period two gas pipelines running from Siberia to the central regions of the USSR have begun functioning. More than 2,000 kilometres of pipes have been welded into a continuous main also on the route of the fourth export gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe.

In the current five-year plan period the annual volume of gas output in Western Siberia is to grow by 200,000 million cubic metres. Therefore the problem of transportation of that fuel to the European part of the Soviet Union has become one of the main economic objectives of the eighties. It is planned to build six transcontinental gas pipelines in the USSR by the year of 1985.

The total length of these gas pipelines is to top 20,000 kilometres. A total of 32,000 million cubic metres of natural gas are to be transported annually through the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline alone. This is the world's largest ever construction programme.

The techniques and equipment developed by the Soviet specialists and high productivity of labour of the builders of gas pipelines have made it possible in the current five-year plan period to almost double the rate of construction of gas pipelines as compared with the preceding five-year plan period.

USSR TO BECOME 'WORLD'S LEADING GAS PRODUCER'

LD261428 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 26 TASS -- During the next few years the Soviet Union will become the world's leading gas producer, Sergey Kashirov, deputy minister of the gas industry, has told a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

According to him, the main increment in gas production is now generated by Western Siberia. In 1980 that region produced more than 160 billion cubic metres of gas and in 1985 the figure will be 360-380 cubic metres. The rapid growth of gas production in Siberia and the transportation of gas to the European part of the USSR are a component of the comprehensive energy program of the Soviet Union.

The word "Urengoy," Kashirov continues, has now become known throughout the world. The Urengoy gas condensate field is the largest proven deposit in the world. Its reserves exceed three to five fold the reserves of such gas producers as Mexico, Algeria, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands put together.

Six pipelines will be built during the current five year period (1981-1985) to transport Urengoy gas, Kashirov said.

These pipelines are unique from the point of view of their technology and engineering conceptions. The Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline alone stretches for 4,451 kilometers across 24 regions and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, spans 26 large rivers and goes for 959 kilometres across marshes and waterlogged areas.

Forty compressor stations with an aggregate capacity of about three million kilowatts will work at the pipeline.

The deputy minister says that Soviet industry has produced gas pumps GTK-25 capable of pumping through more than 50 million cubic metres of gas during 24 hours. They are not inferior from the point of view of technical and operational specifications to the American pumps of this type manufactured by General Electric.

BUNICH ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

OW171127 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 16 December carries the scheduled 30-minute "Lenin's University of the Millions" program featuring a discussion entitled "Economizing as a Method of Contemporary Management" moderated by Pavel Grigoryevich Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the topic of problems with economic management in the USSR.

Beginning the discussion, Bunich refers to Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum where he emphasized the need for improving economic management. Bunich states that "the task of all tasks is the intensification of social production and today's and following programs are precisely devoted to this issue." After noting the "great potentials in human resources," Bunich comments on the disappointing results in the growth of productivity and suggests that "the central problem is the problem of incentives." He elaborates by citing Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the November plenum where the latter calls for creating such economic and organizational conditions which would stimulate qualitative labor, initiatives and enterprise.

In interviews with various officials, the role of material incentives is exemplified. Bunich adds that "the more independent a person is and the more he is allowed to make decisions, the greater is his responsibility to the country and he cannot say that he performs poorly only because this was imposed upon him from above. Moreover, he must feel that his job is like his own business."

In an interview with Academician Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, the problem of low returns from capital investments is investigated and recommendations are made suggesting that by increasing the frequency of work shifts, greater returns from capital equipment will be achieved. Aganbegyan criticizes the lack of technological progress in a number of industries and says that "we now have over 40 million workers engaged in manual labor." These are mainly in transport industries, repair industries, livestock industry, forestry, fish processing and a number of other areas. He also notes that increasing material incentives plays a great role in increasing labor productivity in addition to increased mechanization of labor intensive industries and improved organization of labor. An unidentified announcer says that the subsequent programs will be devoted to the material incentives issue.

Bunich continues the discussion by dwelling on the problem of industries failing to economize resources and provides examples where such economizing is achieved through rational and economic management of natural resources.

Bunich concludes the discussion by emphasizing that "a good managerial mechanism is the best economist in the country" and that it is essential to be involved in immediate improvement of the managerial system. Titles of books on the topic of management are provided.

PRAVDA URGES MORE PRODUCTION PLANT SPECIALIZATION

FM241535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Article by G. Kulagin, senior research fellow at the N.A. Voznesenskiy financial and economic institute: "It Is Hard Being an All-Rounder; Intensification: Essentials, Ways and Means"]

[Text] Leningrad -- Our industry leads all other industrially developed countries in terms of the degree of production concentration. In a leading sector like machine building and metalworking, for example, the average number of personnel per enterprise is more than 1,600, while in the FRG it is less than 250. In our machine tool manufacturing sector we have 1,800 employees per "firm", while this figure is several times less in technically advanced Western countries. These ratios are also typical of other industrial sectors.

At the same time, however, in many sectors of our industry labor productivity is lower than in a number of technically advanced countries. It would be a mistake to put this down, as is sometimes done, merely to a difference in the state of the art in the equipment and technology used.

Some Soviet-built machinery is indeed inferior to the best foreign models in certain respects. But if the age structure and actual technical level of our machinery pool, especially machine tools, are compared we are inferior to few other countries.

I have had occasion to visit more than 30 foreign machine building plants and I am convinced that our production workers' "output" is, as a rule, on a par with that of their foreign counterparts. Our main losses are connected with structural factors, particularly the multipurpose nature of enterprises and the overdevelopment of auxiliary and storage shops.

There are plants doing everything: from casting parts to making wooden laths for packing machine tools. This is a consequence of insufficient specialization, is it not?

At no foreign plant did I see either maintenance, construction or tool shops. This is also reflected in the statistics. The proportion of maintenance staff, toolmakers and transporation and warehouse workers in our machine building sector is 38 percent, compared with a mere 11 percent in the same sector in the United States.

In the past the concentration of production at giant multipurpose plants with their own "national economy" was a characteristic feature of industry worldwide. A different trend has been discernible in recent decades, however.

A modern metallurgical combine or aircraft plant is, of course, still very large in terms of scale and number of workers. In many other sectors, however, including machine building, small, highly specialized, highly mechanized and, in some cases, fully automated, plants are being built.

Even in a giant corporation like General Electric, which makes power and other heavy equipment and employs around 400,000 people, the average number of employees per enterprise is not more than 1,500. It is significant that whereas the turbogenerator plant in Schenectady, which was built in the early fifties, was designed to be operated by a workforce of 6,000, a new gas turbine plant commissioned by the same firm in Greenville in the mid-seventies was designed to be operated by just 900.

Many long-established and well-known firms in the West are closing down their casting, forging and even machine shops, farming out the making and pretreatment of blanks to specialist firms. So what do they leave for themselves? Research, design, the finishing of critical parts and the general assembly and adjustment of the finished product on the client's premises.

Firms manufacturing machine tools in the FRG and Japan collaborate extensively with dozens of small "firms," in which the number of employees is sometimes less than 10. These enterprises generally fill orders for specific parts or even operations and do so quickly and cheaply. All of these "small-time outfits," as we would call them here, have features in common: They are highly specialized and simply organized and have negligible administrative and technical staff and consequently low overheads and production costs.

But perhaps the most important feature of these "microfirms" is their complete inability to take on anything outside the scope of their speciality. They cannot make a move without their clients -- large enterprises making the finished product. The latter in turn are also unable to go it alone, since structurally complex organizations are not sufficiently on the ball.

Thanks to this division of labor a genuine technical innovation is sometimes 70 percent composed of standard, bought-in parts and manufactures and of standardized units already in production. In Japan, for example, multipurpose machine tools [obrabatyvayushchiye stanki-tsentry] are built this way. We, on the other hand, have to make all standardized units and parts -- mandrels, instrument heads, feedback monitors, ball [sharikovyy] screws and much more -- at an assembly plant.

The existence of numerous highly specialized firms thus not only increases the efficiency of current production but also accelerates the process of developing and introducing new equipment.

The benefits of developing specialization are obvious. Some 16 years ago an all-union conference on these problems came up with specific recommendations.

The need to actively develop specialization and to redistribute resources for the building of intersectorial production facilities and plants to produce tools, equipment and standardized units and parts in order to half trends toward a natural economy and narrow departmentalism was mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee report at the 26th party congress.

But this important problem is, generally speaking, still very far from being solved. The reason for the slow progress in developing specialization appears to lie in the poor choice of forms of organization. This was helped not only by the general trends in technical development when our industry was developing extensively but also by certain historical peculiarities: the desire to utilize the infrastructure and cadres of existing industrial centers and to economize on resources in road building and the development of municipal services.

Something else has also played a major role. From planning and administrative organs' point of view it is easier to chase up a multipurpose plant capable of making everything -- from a nail to a locomotive -- on the basis of its "natural economy." There is, moreover, no need to puzzle over the organization of complex subcontractual ties. Such a plant is reckoned to be easier to switch over to any new line if the need arises. Reasoning thus, little thought has been given to the questions: How much is this tactic costing and how long does it take a ship which is difficult to manage and whose inertia is enormous, to change course?

For the same reasons even now, instead of creating small enterprises, the desire to solve the problem of specialization mainly by means of existing large multipurpose plants and by building still more impressive giants has prevailed. The principle is simple. Imagine, for example, that you have two plants. In addition to its main output, each makes its own bolts and electrodes. Let one plant produce bolts and the other electrodes, but for both enterprises.

On the face of it, the idea is clear. In practice, however, it does not work. Why? Because a large enterprise producing turbines, tractors, rolling mills or excavators, and sometimes the whole lot, will inevitably give first priority to its main output. It will also make its own bolts and electrodes, since they cannot be obtained elsewhere. Producing bolts and electrodes will always remain a sideline for such an enterprise. This entails extra hassle and worry, but has virtually no effect either on the increase in the volume of sales or on the normative net output indicator, profits or any other evaluative indicators. Supplying machine builders with one-expensive machine tool more than stipulated in the plan will, for example, cover the cost of allowing a shortfall in the supply of fasteners running into tens of thousands, as a result of the lack of which many enterprises will fail to fulfill their plans.

It can, of course, be argued that there is a products list plan. It must be monitored more closely and leaders must be punished more severely for its nonfulfillment. But not only leaders but also whole collectives already being punished for this, are they not? Sometimes these measures serve only to leave those punished with a sense of annoyance. Just try complying with every "line" of a products list plan month in and month out when there are dozens, if not hundreds of such "lines," including some for which "they'll have your head" and others which can be "forgiven."

The solution would appear to lie elsewhere. Planning cannot be based on deliberately "idealized" premises. Only the collective of an enterprise in which the aforementioned bolts are, if not the only, at least the main product, can be properly called to account.

Foreseeing the likelihood of such a change, one scientific and technical conference on specialization recommended setting up a ministry of intersectorial production facilities.

The proposal has been repeatedly discussed by planning organs. The idea has nevertheless remained unrealized, because attempts were made to implement it by taking existing plants out of the sectors' jurisdiction.

Naturally, this move encountered valid opposition. Who wants to exchange a bird in the hand for two in the bush? Moreover, transferring enterprises to the jurisdiction of a new ministry aimed at ensuring specialization in the production of a limited range of products inevitably entails the scrapping of the existing range and disruption of established intra- and intersectorial structures and ties.

That is why a new department has not been created. Since it is overburdened with complex tasks of a purely sectorial nature, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, which now runs intersectorial production facilities, is in no hurry to develop them. So thousands of plants continue to produce their own fasteners, seals, electrodes and plastic parts, even though economist have long since proved that a screw made in-house costs 10 times more than one made in a specialized plant. What is the problem, then? Experience convinces economic workers that self-sufficiency is "more reliable" and this wins out over all economic calculations and good intentions.

What is the solution? It seems to me that the economic entity of intersectorial production facilities should not be done away with but created not by removing enterprises from ministries' jurisdiction but on a new and modern basis. Plants on which construction work has recently begun must be highly specialized and small, and also, perhaps, belong to large associations under regional-, republic-, and even union-level jurisdiction. These plants' smallness and narrow range of products enables them to be quickly built and assimilated and to be sited in small cities and settlements, where there is a small surplus of manpower, including seasonal labor.

When the requisite range of electrodes, fasteners and standard cutters appears on the shelves of Gossnab depots, plants will be convinced of the dependability of this means of satisfying their requirements and will themselves "wind up" their primitive shops and use the space and manpower to develop their main production. Only in this way, one step at a time, eliminating the shortage and striving to ensure that supply is greater than demand, can this urgent problem be solved.

It is not out of place to warn once again against the habit of gigantomania. The experience of building the central foundries, which were planned to help close down small casting shops, graphically demonstrated that on account of their excessive size and vast range of products, and fluctuations in the volume of casts their construction dragged on for many years and the enterprises themselves proved to be badly managed and failed to justify the hopes pinned on them.

As was stated with renewed vigor at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, efficiency can now also be increased by creating small, highly specialized and automated enterprises producing blanks and general-purpose goods and mass-produced quality tools. This trend in intensification can be equally rewarding for other sectors too.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON LAND RECLAMATION TASKS

LD051824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Talk by Nikolay Fedorovich Vasiliyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources -- live or recorded]

[Text] Every year the contribution of reclaimed land to agricultural production increases; more than 1/3 of plant products are obtained from these lands. In the 1982 anniversary year land improvers handed over to sovkhozes and kolkhozes approximately 1.5 million hectares of irrigated and drained land, and now the area of improved land in the country amounts to 32 million hectares.

The past year was marked by acute shortage of water in the Central Asian Region and severe drought in the European part of the country, but still the plan for laying in cotton was fulfilled, the production of grain crops, vegetables, fodder, fruits and berries on improved lands was increased, and the yield grew compared with the previous year. At the same time, this should in no way make us complacent. There are still shortcomings in the use of improved land, in the operation of irrigation and drainage systems.

Soil-charging, flooding operations, repair of the network of installations and the preparation of sprinkling equipment are being conducted at an inadequate rate. These shortcomings were pointed out to us with full justification at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. There can only be one conclusion from the criticism: to improve the operation of systems and the use of improved lands.

At the moment the formation of regional and oblast management bodies for the agroindustrial complex is being completed. The task of water conservancy organizations included in them to achieve high end results. We plan to increase discipline and responsibility toward our partners working in agriculture.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the ministry's Collegium, we reviewed progress in the work of preparing improved systems for spring sowing in light of the recent decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Concrete measures were defined for cleaning canals, repairing pumping stations and water installations, for training irrigation workers and of sprinkling machinery operators. Strict control was established for the operation of reservoirs in the Syr-Darya and Amu Darya River Basins with the aim of filling them to the maximum toward the beginning of the growing season.

The country's land improvers will do everything possible to increase their contribution in the coming year to the achievement of the Food Program.

AFP: USSR OFFICIAL DENIES SATELLITE MALFUNCTION

NC061253 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, Jan 6 (AFP) -- The Soviet satellite Cosmos-1402 is on course and presents no danger to earth, the vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said here today.

Vladimir Kotelnikov denied a military intelligence report from Washington that the satellite's nuclear reactor had developed trouble, but he did not elaborate.

The American intelligence report said that the spy satellite, which was launched on August 30, could fall back to earth towards the end of the month with its load of 50 kilos of enriched uranium-235.

Normally the Cosmos-type of satellite is held in a low orbit for the duration of its mission, then boosted into a higher orbit where it would remain with its radioactive payload for 500 years.

The American source said that a reactor malfunction prevented the satellite from being boosted to a higher orbit.

In January 1978, a radioactive Soviet satellite, cosmos-954, disintegrated on re-entry into earth's atmosphere and scattered debris over northern Canada.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS SPEAK AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061232 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev excellently coped with their difficult work in space and fully carried out the program of scientific research and experiments. It was stated by the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov; he spoke today at a press conference devoted to the results of the record 211-day flight by the Soviet cosmonauts on board the space complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T.

The crew conducted studies in the field of astrophysics, space material studies space biology and medicine, staged technical experiments, studied the atmosphere and the natural resources of the earth in the interests of science and the national economy, Anatoliy Aleksandrov went on. With due account for orbital studies last autumn six geological detachments conducted a search for useful deposits in areas near the Caspian Sea, Aral and Balkhash, the scientist said.

The president of the Academy of Sciences said that "extention of durability of man's stay in outer space up to seven months has not led, as compared with flights of lesser durability, to any qualitatively new functional changes in the cosmonaut's organism. This is a pointer to maturity of space medicine. [quotation mark as received]

Touching upon the work of the Soviet-French crew with the participation of Jean-Loup Cretien aboard the Salyut-7 station, Academician Aleksandrov said: "That flight has been a kind of a summit of the endeavours of many years, and from that summit scientists of the USSR and France can view broader the perspectives of our cooperation in space exploration".

Anatoliy Aleksandrov pointed out that the crew consisting of Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya had also fulfilled a large amount of work in space.

"Medics have not found any significant difference in the reactions of organisms of man and woman working in outer space. This enables us to be optimistic about the participation of women in future space flights."

The crew commander of the orbital complex Anatoliy Berezovoy said that the program of the flight had been fulfilled to the full. It was difficult and complex work. The arrival at the station of visiting expeditions and joint work with them had been very important from the point of view of psychological support, he said.

The flight engineer of the complex Valentin Lebedev in his speech analysed scientific and technical research and experiments. He said that the Salyut-7 station was very comfortable and had a variety of equipment aboard. "This is not only a scientific research base, but also a production base placed on a space orbit."

BIOTECHNICAL EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED IN SPACE

LD291246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have returned to Moscow from Baykonur. By tradition they went from the airport to Brezhnev Star City, where a meeting took place. The cosmonauts then reported to the state commission the main results of their work in orbit. Here is a commentary:

Experiments in biotechnology were carried out for the first time during their flight in space. The purpose of these experiments was to obtain particularly pure active biological substances, which were valuable preparations, by making use of weightlessness. Here are just two examples: The protein interferon is well known as an activirus agent in the development of immunity by the organism, but it can also be used for the direct treatment of serious illnesses. The range of its use and effectiveness depends on how pure the preparation is. Many cells in the human organism are capable of manufacturing enzymes that are natural medicaments. Thus, some types of cells in the liver manufacture urokinase, which prevents the formation of blood clots.

The whole question is one of how these preparations can be obtained in a pure form, for even small impurities cause various allergy complications. It is precisely because of this that many powerful medical means cannot be used in practice. The technology that exists on earth is very costly, and, mainly, does not allow the necessary degree of purity of the preparation to be achieved. Experiments carried out in orbit have shown that under conditions of weightlessness it is possible to purify biological substances between 10 and 15 times better than on earth, while the productivity of the process is hundreds of times higher. These substances can find widespread use in pharmacology, genetic engineering, agriculture and a number of other industries. Specialists believe the further development of space research in this direction could lead to the creation of an entire space industry.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS MILITARY INTERNATIONALISM

FBIS951351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Army of the Friendship and Fraternity of the People"]

[Excerpt] Internationalism, as V.I. Lenin predicted, has become the mighty force of our fatherland and an inexhaustible source of military valor and glory. This was confirmed with special force by the Great Patriotic War in whose fire the durability of the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the friendship of the peoples underwent a stern test. Side by side, the sons and daughters of all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR rose in defense of their motherland, displayed an unbending will for victory and mass heroism, routed the fascist invaders and saved the peoples of the world from annihilation. On every page of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat annals, be it the heroic defense of the Brest fortress in the early days of the war or the raising of the victory banner over the shattered Reichstag at the end, the names of servicemen of different nationalities stand side by side in single formation. The 7 million men awarded combat decorations include representatives of 100 nations and ethnic groups of our country. In the Great Patriotic War as in all the other trials that have befallen the world's first socialist state, the main heroes have been the friendly family of the Soviet peoples led by Lenin's party.

In the postwar period the Soviet Armed Forces, in a fraternal alliance with other socialist countries' armies, have been reliably defending the peoples' peaceful labor. This alliance of hearts and weapons was enshrined in the Warsaw Treaty and its embodied in the constantly strengthening combat community, unity and cohesion of the fraternal armies whose main mission is to reliably ensure the security of the socialist community countries.

The Soviet Armed Forces, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the ceremonial meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congress, have always been a good school of internationalism. Servicemen's joint fulfillment of their sacred constitutional duty and their honorable duty and the entire tenor of their lives promote the development and strengthening of combat friendship and military comradeship and mutual spiritual enrichment. It is important to use this favorable potential efficiently and to remember that the education of servicemen in a spirit of the mutual respect and friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups of our country, love for their great Soviet motherland, internationalism and solidarity with other countries' working people is the constant and permanent task and most important everyday concern of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. Success here as in all ideological and political education work depends very much on the quality and steadfast improvement of all our propaganda, which must always be truthful and realistic as well as interesting, intelligible and thus also more effective. The convincing and concrete depiction of our achievements must be combined with a serious analysis of the new problems engendered by life and must be distinguished by a freshness of ideas and words.

The arsenal of commanders and political workers comprises tried and tested forms of internationalist education which have proven their efficacy. They include the in-depth and clear explanation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy to servicemen during political studies. They include lessons about Lenin, active propaganda in lecture form, a study of the history of a unit or ship, meetings with war and labor veterans, thematic evenings devoted to our republics and collective journeys across the map of the motherland. Education in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism is inconceivable without the widespread utilization of artistic literature, art and press, TV and radio materials.

Joint exercises and maneuvers have become a genuine school of internationalism, fraternal friendship and combat comradeship for the personnel of the socialist community countries' armies. The participants in the Shield-82 exercise held on Bulgaria's territory were enriched by interesting forms of educational work. As at all previous joint exercises held by the brother servicemen, here too everyone saw with his own eyes the socialist states' indestructible defense might and was acutely aware of the need for the further cohesion of forces in the face of the increased threat from the imperialist aggressors.

The commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations of the divisions and units temporarily stationed on the fraternal countries' territories have accumulated a wealth of experience of work on strengthening class and combat solidarity with the personnel of the socialist states' armies. Groups of forces hold joint evenings devoted to the exploits of the allied armies in the struggle against the fascist invaders, theoretical conferences on military questions, meetings between excellent-rated students and class experts, sports festivals and amateur artistic concerts.

Socialism's enemies have at all times sought to drive a wedge into relations among the Soviet nations and thereby to undermine the cohesion of the Soviet ranks. Even now imperialism's ideologists are continuing by means of all manner of "theories" to try to prove the fatal inevitability of inimical and hostile relations among the nations.

Vain attempts! The falseness and groundless of these "theories" and bourgeois propaganda's diverse malicious fabrications are exposed by the very fact of the existence of the indestructible, constantly strengthening and truly fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR which is embodied in the USSR Armed Forces.

Implementing its Leninist nationalities policy, our party shows tireless concern for the further development of all the nations and ethnic groups in the country. The continuous process of the rapprochement of the nations removes any ground for nationalist ideology. Nevertheless, one cannot close one's eyes to the fact that some people have still not fully freed themselves of nationalist survivals. The struggle against these survivals is an inalienable part of the great and multifaceted work of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations.

During these days of our motherland's jubilee the editorial mail contains a particularly large quantity of letters in which readers share their innermost thoughts, memories and plans. They write of the great good fortune of being a citizen, builder and defender of the USSR and express a readiness to devote all their efforts, knowledge and, if necessary, even their lives for the beloved motherland's prosperity and freedom.

It is in a mood such as this that Soviet servicemen are resolving the crucial tasks of the new training year and are scaling new heights in socialist competition. Like a reliable shield our Armed Forces stand guard over socialism, prepared at any moment to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor who dares to disrupt the people's peaceful labor. In this sacred cause our servicemen are helped by selfless love for the motherland and loyalty to Leninist ideas of the friendship of the peoples and socialist internationalism.

USTINOV TO REPRESENT MOSCOW AT DOSAAF CONFERENCE

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[Lieutenant Colonel V. Kolodin report: "Capital's DOSAAF Conference"]

[Excerpts] The 13th Moscow city DOSAAF report and election conference was held on 20 December in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

Major General D. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Moscow city DOSAAF committee, delivered the report on the activities of the capital's defense society organization in the period under review.

The conference elected delegates to the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. The elected congress delegates include Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Participating in the work of the conference were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.A. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; S.V. Nikolskiy, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and Marshal of Aviation A.I. Pokryshkin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SVERDLOVSK MILITARY COLLEGE NAMED FOR BREZHNEV

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[Colonel V. Shchelkotov report: "In Eternal Memory"]

[Text] The history of the Sverdlovsk Higher Military-Political Tank and Artillery College is not as yet a long one, but quite a number of vivid pages have already been inscribed in it. Each year the college sends excellently trained political officers to tank and artillery units.

For many years in succession the military educational institution's achievements in training officer cadres have been marked by the award of district military council challenge red banners. The service of Sverdlovsk military-political college graduates receives good comments among the troops. Unit and formation commanders report the valorous service of Major N. Nemykin, Captains N. Kramorov and D. Akhmadiyev, Senior Lieutenants R. Abdulayev and S. Zharov and Lieutenants A. Koneplenko, P. Krut and V. Khasanov.

The college's officers and cadets were deeply moved by the news of the conferement on the military-political establishment of the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding Communist Party and Soviet state figure and fervent political worker. B. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, Colonel General M Tyagunov, commander of the Urals Military District, Lieutenant General A. Korostylenko, director of the college, Colonel V. Kazakov, senior lecturer in the department of party political work, and Cadet P. Borovkov spoke on this matter at a meeting. They spoke of the solid unity of Lenin's party and the people, the continuity of the glorious traditions of all generations of Soviet people and of how the radiant name of L.I. Brezhnev will remain in the people's memory forever.

The meeting's participants assured the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers that the college's personnel, like all Urals servicemen, are ready to devote all their strength to the cause of defending socialism's gains and the beloved motherland.